

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

## The Week.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania held their convention on Thursday of last week, and nominated General S. M. Bailey for State Treasurer. His recommendations are that he has a "fine war record," was one of the 306 Stalwarts at Chicago who voted for Grant to the last, and is a puppet of the Cameron ring. The Independents were badly beaten. The platform adopted is a curiosity in its way. It begins with the astounding statement that "as Republicans we are in favor of any proper and well-considered reform in the government of the nation, the State, municipality, or county"; which looks as if the whole trouble between Don Cameron (who is said to have "run" the convention from Coney Island by telegraph) and the Independents might easily be smoothed over, particularly as Don says that he courts "suggestions to any and all of these ends," and only asks that "in their advocacy well-established safeguards shall not be hastily supplanted by experiments." He does not say what these safeguards are, but declares that President Garfield's Administration has "set the right example in this direction," and particularly commends it for insisting on "faithfulness and honesty in every branch of the public service." In order that no mistake might be made about the matter, he added the following explicit statement:

"Resolved, That the Republican party has ever been progressive and reformatory, and while realizing that nothing in government is wholly right, we desire to be always brave enough to seek every avenue of approach to the right, to the end that all our people may enjoy the ever increasing blessings of good government."

Since the adjournment of the Convention the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, who has long been a prominent opponent of Don's reformatory schemes, has announced his intention to run as an Independent candidate. He says boldly that he thinks it would be better for the State to have the Democrats carry it this year than to have boss rule perpetuated, and adds that he for one is tired of the "nonsense" of helping the Ring by first opposing it, and then, in the interest of harmony, submitting tamely to whatever it does. The Republican newspapers generally discountenance Mr. Wolfe's movement; they admit that he is a good man, but think that he has made a "mistake of judgment." All true Republicans, they say, will rally round the cause of Don and administrative reform.

Mr. Platt has been interviewed on the subject of Republican prospects in this State, and it appears that he takes a very cheerful view of the situation. He thinks that if the President recovers, New York, being, "like all other States," filled with "sympathetic people," will go Republican through sympathy, particularly as in the "interior of this State"—though why in the interior rather than on the seacoast, he does not say—they look upon the President as a "demigod." This naturally disheartens

the Democrats, and will draw out thousands of voters who would otherwise stay at home. On the other hand, if the President should die, victory would be equally certain, because Mr. Arthur is a New York man, and this fact would also draw out thousands of voters and "give an overwhelming vote." Mr. Platt says that Mr. Arthur was nominated in order to give the ticket strength in New York, and it is therefore rather curious, as an illustration of the different views that may be taken about "strength," to find Marshal Payn, who was present at the interview, quoting Mr. Whitelaw Reid as saying at the time of the convention, "For heaven's sake, do not nominate that man Arthur. It will certainly lose us New York by 50,000 majority." Mr. Platt went on to say that he did not care to discuss the question of Mr. Arthur's cabinet, but thinks that inasmuch as "he would have a harder row to hoe than any preceding President," it would hardly be fair "to expect him to assume that burden of duty unless he could be surrounded by advisers whom he himself selected, approved, and confided in." Mr. Platt shares the feeling common among Stalwarts just now, that "individuals are of very little consequence." He thinks that "if the President, Vice-President, and the whole Cabinet were to die this moment, the machine would move on without the slightest interruption"; but what machine he refers to, he does not state.

The arrivals of foreign gold during the week have been large, so that the value of gold imports since August 1 has risen to \$14,675,194 against \$16,882,934 in the corresponding time last year. Nothing further has been done by the leading banks of Europe to check the flow of gold to this country, and it now looks as if the specie imports from August 1 to the end of the calendar year would much exceed the estimate of \$25,000,000 recently made by well-informed bankers. The cereal harvests in Europe are turning out below the average, except in Russia, where the yield is enormous, and in Austria, where it is above the average; and it is evident that the foreign demand on this country for breadstuffs and provisions will be large. The only question is whether Europe will pay for these chiefly in our securities or in coin. Notwithstanding the large receipts of foreign gold, and the heavy disbursements of the Treasury, the New York banks only gained about \$2,000,000 in their net reserve, which, however, is now about \$1,000,000 above the 25 percent. limit. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet decided how many bonds he will buy with surplus revenue, or whether he will take the long 4 per cent. bonds or the 3½ per cent. bonds. General trade continues active and the percentage of profit fair.

The enormous volume of business doing is attested both by the Clearing House returns and the traffic reports of the railroads. The railroad war continues, and Mr. Vanderbilt is reputed to be personally directing the fight. Nevertheless, the course of prices of railroad

stocks has been upwards during the week. At the Stock Exchange an old-fashioned "corner" was developed early in the week in the common stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the price of the stock was advanced from 96½ to 225. The victims of the "corner" were generally able to pay, and a few of them did settle their losses promptly. Others applied to the courts, and obtained an injunction which blocks hostile dealings in the stock by the brokers of the clique, at least temporarily; and at the same time they took measures to force the company to permit the exchange of its \$4,000,000 8 per cent. convertible bonds into common stock. What will be the outcome of the "corner," so far as its projectors and their victims are concerned, is not a matter of great public interest. All previous "corners" in Wall street have proved to be unprofitable to all concerned. Soon after the development of the Hannibal and St. Joseph "corner" a report was circulated that there was a "corner" in Ohio and Mississippi stock, and the price of this jumped from 28½ to 60, but soon collapsed, the report proving to be a false alarm. The speculators who had outstanding contracts to deliver other stocks hastened to buy them, so that there was a heavy speculative demand for stocks a good part of the week. This had much to do with the rise of prices, which ranged from 1 to 7½ per cent. outside of the stocks named.

The American Iron and Steel Association is publishing a series of tracts on the tariff, only one of which we have seen, but that one is enough to make one blush for the human mind. The author opens in this wise:

"Free trade is trade without let or hindrance. Between nations there is no free trade in all the world. Only within the boundaries of a nation does it exist. Freedom within, but restraint without, is the universal rule. Every analogy of nature supports the policy of free exchange between the inhabitants of a country, while it is denied between that and other countries. For instance, there is free exchange between the different members of the human body; and it would be worse than a nuisance, for it would be death, to protect the kidneys or the lungs from the blood, or the stomach from the liver; yet it is highly proper and beneficial to protect all these organs by suitable clothing from aggressive, injurious outside influences, and to protect that human body, as a united whole, against encroachment from some other human body. So it is with the body politic. Free exchange between its various parts is essential to its healthy development and even to its existence; but protection is needed against aggression and encroachment from foreign bodies politic."

To point out the absurdity of this analogy would be labor wasted, because anybody who does not see it for himself is not likely to be a fit subject for any process of ratiocination. It will serve our purpose better to remark that if protection be the national equivalent of clothing for the individual body, nothing but prohibition will do. At present the United States carry on enormous exchanges with foreign countries, and especially with England; or in other words, according to our Iron and Steel author, are in the position of a man walking about without his pantaloons, and with about half his person "ex-

posed to aggressive, injurious outside influences." That this is, from the protectionist standpoint, a very disgraceful state of things is plain enough. According to his own showing, the protectionist must, in common decency, advocate a prohibitory tariff, because he will find that if he goes half-naked the result will be just as serious as if he "protected" his kidneys or lungs from his blood, or his stomach from his liver.

Mr. Lyman Trumbull's standing as a constitutional lawyer is so high that his views on the inability question are an important contribution to the discussion of the subject. In a recent interview he expresses the opinion that the present condition of things does not present a case of "inability" as contemplated by the Constitution; that if the office of President should be assumed by the Vice-President, under this clause, he would still have to give it up the moment the disability was removed. He also thinks that "so long as his mental faculties are unimpaired there is clearly no inability to perform the duties of his office," or, in other words, that a mere physical inability, arising from some temporary cause like a wound or an attack of illness, was not what the framers of the Constitution had in mind. This he seems to push rather far. The great objection, as we have already pointed out in these columns, to letting the Vice-President take the office whenever a case of temporary inability occurs is, that he must necessarily surrender the office the moment the disability is removed. As long as there is any reasonable chance of this being the ultimate upshot of the matter, all practical considerations point to the advisability of making no change at all. The shifting of the executive from President to Vice-President and then back again might involve very serious consequences; and if the discussion thus far has made any one thing plain, it is that letting matters remain *in statu quo* has produced nothing like the trouble which would have been caused by making a change.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce has presented to Collector Robertson certain resolutions, passed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting in June, strongly urging the maintenance of the civil-service rules in force at the Custom House as beneficial in their working to the Government and the business community alike. Collector Robertson answered unequivocally that he intended to keep these rules in force and to continue the system of competitive examinations. We are glad to record this, and are sure Collector Robertson can render no greater service to himself in his official position than by convincing the public and especially the politicians in every possible way that his resolution in this respect is sincere and unalterable. As soon as this is universally understood, and nobody can hope that an exception will be made in his or his friend's favor, Collector Robertson will find himself effectually relieved of all that pressure for place which has hitherto more than anything else taxed the time, patience, and working capacity of high executive officers.

He will find that an unyielding attitude on this point will secure him an immense saving of time, strength, and good humor, aside from the beneficial influence it will have upon the public service in his charge.

The plunder of the Chicago and Alton passenger train on Thursday seems to have been managed in much the same way as that adopted in the Winston robbery, except that the train was stopped by means of false signals instead of being "boarded" by "passengers." About two miles east of Independence the engineer's attention was attracted by the waving of a red lantern. He brought the train to a stop, when a gang of a dozen desperadoes immediately took possession, and proceeded to "go through" it. There appears, as usual, to have been no more efficient guard in the express car than a "messenger," who was easily disposed of. The contents of the safe were then secured, and after this six men took the passengers in hand and robbed them of whatever they could not manage to conceal. Altogether they must have got several thousand dollars. They informed the passengers that they were the "James" gang, but several of them have been arrested, and it turns out that they were plain farmers from the neighborhood—"scions of well-known families," according to the *Chicago Tribune*. At the time of the robbery a freight train was following the passenger train, and would in all probability have run into it and caused a terrible loss of life had it not been for the bravery of the conductor and brakeman. These two men had been warned that they would be shot down if they moved, notwithstanding which they ran down the track, amid a storm of bullets from the robbers, and stopped the approaching train. Considering how easy it is for a gang of robbers armed to the teeth to plunder an entirely defenceless train in this way, the only wonder is that it is not done oftener. A small, well-armed guard would make such raids too hazardous to be any longer attempted.

It is reported that Senator Lamar is going to make campaign speeches for the candidate of the regular Democrats for the Governorship of Mississippi; also that some of the leading men among the same regular Democrats are plotting against his re-election to the Senate, and that he is in great danger of being defeated. Mr. Lamar's defeat would be a loss to the Senate, but more especially to the South. There is at present no excess of ability among the representatives from that section in Congress. The South wants men whose political perceptions go beyond the narrow horizon of party interest; who comprehend not only the needs of the Southern people at home, but their situation as an integral part of the Republic after all the events through which we have passed; who appreciate the relation of the peculiar interests of the South to those it has in common with the rest of the country, and who have the courage, if need be, to put themselves in opposition to Southern prejudices when great national interests are at stake. Mr. Lamar belongs to that class of men. The courageous position he took on the financial question as well as on other occasions, in

disregard of what was at the time current Southern sentiment, showed that he dared to be right at the cost of his popularity and even of his public position. In this way he has served the South better than all those whose speeches were sounding with devotion to their Southern homes and with admiration of the qualities of their people; for he has in his own person put Southern opinion abreast with the most enlightened and advanced opinion of the country, and made it respected.

Mr. William N. Armstrong, the Attorney-General of King Kalakaua, gives a flat contradiction to the stories that the King is going about the world to find a market for the Sandwich Islands, or that he has arranged to sell them to China under the sanction of a fraudulently imported Chinese vote. It appears that he has no constitutional authority to do anything of the kind, and indeed any publicist will see, when the thing is fairly put before him, that the Sandwich Islands constitution would be a queer sort of document if it really permitted such transactions. Mr. Armstrong very justly says that the King has no more right to sell his kingdom than President Garfield would have to sell the United States. It was probably owing to that blind popular prejudice and suspicion which even the most innocent kings cannot always avoid, that the design of putting the Sandwich Islands on the market was attributed to Kalakaua. The fact really is that the King started out on his travels for just the same reasons that plain citizens generally do. His reading and experience had taught him that there were other countries in the world besides the Sandwich Islands, and these he desired to see, to observe the manners and customs of their inhabitants, and probably also to study the different methods of "running" the various governmental machines by which the different countries are made happy and prosperous. It appears that emigrants are wanted in the islands, but Portuguese are preferred to Chinese. According to Mr. Armstrong, the King has had a "good time generally," the other kings making it pleasant for him wherever he went.

The result of the Tyrone election in Ireland, the first in which the Parnellites have tried their luck in the irreconcilable policy since the passage of the Land Bill, is a very hopeful sign. The Liberal candidate has been returned by a small plurality of 84, but then the Parnellite candidate, Mr. Rylett, a Unitarian Minister, only polled 907 votes out of a total of 7,159. This indicates pretty clearly that in the province of Ulster, at all events, the Land Bill is to have a fair trial. There is still another Parnellite candidate in the field in County Monaghan, a Mr. Kettle, now in jail under the Coercion Bill, and he refuses to be sufficiently discouraged by the result in Tyrone to withdraw. If there should be another failure in Monaghan, although it might not be fatal to Parnellism, which has its chief strength in the southern counties, it would be a very heavy blow to it.

A reporter of the *Herald* has had an interview on the Irish question with Mr.



Walter, the proprietor of the *London Times*, who has just arrived in this country. If Mr. Walter has been correctly reported, and his views are sound, the Irish question is one of extraordinary simplicity, and the trouble Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have been giving themselves about it and the number of reports made on it by Commissions within the last fifty years, are fairly unaccountable. Mr. Walter says that "there is nothing on the face of the earth to prevent the Irishman from being happy, if he will only work and not get drunk"—showing that the stories told to the Bessborough Commission, and believed by that body, of his being made miserable by the arbitrary raising of his rent, were fabulous. The land trouble, according to Mr. Walter, is also of the most trifling character. It consists simply in the fact "that there are more people in Ireland who require farms than there are farms for the people," which Mr. Gladstone calls the "land hunger," whereas its proper name would appear to be arithmetical miscalculation. It is needless to say that Mr. Walter looks upon the Land Bill as a most mischievous measure. What he thinks of its authors and those who voted for it and have made such a fuss about it, he was too modest or too polite to say, but he cannot think very highly of their intelligence as compared with his own.

Mr. Shinkel, the stroke of the Cornell crew, has been interviewed on the subject of the charge that he sold the Vienna race, and declares that the reports are "simply lies," and "the result of a trouble which took place among the crew before they started for Europe." A question then arose as to the selection of a captain, and Mr. Shinkel was chosen, or could have been chosen—we do not understand which—by a vote of three to two. The other candidate, Mr. Lewis, was not satisfied, and Mr. Shinkel therefore withdrew from the contest, or declined to serve as captain, and the moment he did this Mr. Lewis withdrew also, and the crew went to Europe without any captain. This, for all we know, may be a perfectly fair statement of the trouble about the election of a captain, but there does not seem to be any direct connection between it and the charge that Shinkel sold the Vienna race, nor is it easy to see what the fact that the crew in England were allowed to eat vegetables, fruit, and beef, and "drink freely of English ale" has to do with the present scandal. As to his fainting in the boat, he insists that he was not fit to row, and that he could not have done otherwise than "collapse" "if the whole world had been waiting for him." He says that the story of his declining either to admit or deny that he had sold the race when first charged with having done so, is wholly false, but that he did refuse to allow the crew to search his trunks, because he considered the suggestion an outrage. As to the mysterious diamond ring purchased by him in Vienna, he declares that he had \$450 when he left this country, and the ring only cost \$65. He admits that he gave £3 to "Commodore Chase," and told him that this was all he had, but says he did this merely to get rid of the Commodore, who had been borrowing money of all

the crew. He is now going to Ithaca, and if he finds that the charges against him are "as strong as those reported in the *New York papers*" he shall retain an attorney and sue the crew for damages. He adds that his feeling for his classmates is one of "pity"—a natural feeling from any point of view.

The meeting of the Emperor of Germany with the Russian Czar, which took place at Dantzic on Friday, will, while giving occasion for many profound guesses, probably turn out to have been of real importance only in one respect. The present Czar of Russia has long been counted among the most decided and uncompromising representatives of the "Old Russian" sentiment, which is unfriendly to all foreign and especially to German influence. It was therefore supposed that his accession to the throne would mark the beginning of an anti-German tendency in the foreign policy of Russia, which might become dangerous to the peaceful relations of the two countries. The irritation of feeling between the Berlin and Petersburg Governments which followed upon the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin, seemed to render those relations still more precarious. The meeting of the two sovereigns, which appears to have been very cordial, has probably had the effect of strengthening on both sides the inclination to dispose of whatever questions may exist or arise between the two countries in an amicable spirit, and it may therefore be looked upon as a sign of lasting peace in that quarter. It is also probable that the two monarchs and their ministers have exchanged expressions of sympathy about the Nihilists and the Socialists, who trouble them respectively, and pious wishes as to their suppression. But inasmuch as they are already doing all that can be done, the conference is not likely to have any new and startling results in this respect. There will undoubtedly be great mystery about the subjects that have been discussed there, and that kind of mystery is usually best maintained when there is very little to conceal, as may be the case in this instance.

The revolt of the troops at Cairo is likely to produce serious complications in Europe, because it is almost certain to lead to more active interference in the Government by France and England than they have yet ventured on. Their interference thus far, through control of the finances and taxation, has taken place on the theory that the Khedive was master in his own dominions—or, in other words, that all that foreign Powers had to do in order to make changes in Egyptian administration was to compel the Khedive to obey them; and it was assumed that he could carry out any orders they gave him. It now clearly appears, however, that the army has got completely out of his control, and that he cannot be relied on to govern the country even under foreign supervision. There were signs of this two years ago, when the troops mutinied also. The discontent which then broke loose has not subsided, and the Powers will have to subdue the army if they mean to keep their control of the administration. Eng-

land and France would of course have no difficulty in doing this, but it seems now almost certain that, if it were attempted, Italy, if not Germany and Austria, would insist on sharing in the enterprise, and of course they would not send troops to Egypt for the mere purpose of helping to restore order and to assert European supremacy. They would send them with the expectation of taking part in any subsequent disposition that might be made of the country, and in any prolonged military occupation of it. France and England, whose subjects hold the principal part of the Egyptian debt and who believe themselves—France on account of Algeria and her position in the Mediterranean, and England on account of the Isthmus of Suez—to have a stronger interest in Egypt than any other Power, would therefore have to make up their minds whether or no they would consent to share dominion with all the other Mediterranean states.

An amicable arrangement for this purpose between France and Italy would, in the present state of their relations, be very difficult. It is as much as they can do already to keep the peace. For England, too, the admission of France even to joint control of the Egyptian administration has been a bitter pill, and formed one of the most serious charges against the Beaconsfield Administration, before whose time England was generally acknowledged to be the legitimate protector of Egypt, and the inheritor of the country, so to speak, if the Khedive's government should be overthrown. The present military revolution, although accompanied by a reassuring circular to the foreign consuls, is in reality a revolt against foreign domination. The old Turkish official class, which the European administrators have displaced, is still strong in the army, and has never become reconciled to the new régime. Its demanding a "Constitution" is, of course, intended merely to disguise in European eyes the true nature of its attack on the Khedive. It in no way concerns or promises anything to the unfortunate peasantry, from whom is still wrung an enormous revenue, just one half of which goes to pay foreigners the interest on loans raised to enable the late Khedive to indulge in the wildest speculations and the most reckless extravagance.

The latest advices from Egypt hold out a prospect of a peaceful solution of the trouble through the submission of the army on condition of the formation of a new Cabinet by Sherif Pasha. The Mussulman notables summoned by the mutineers to Cairo seem to have disapproved of the mutiny, and to have perceived clearly that if persisted in it must lead to foreign occupation. The *London Times*, probably with a distinct foresight of the advantages France would have in case of a joint occupation, owing to her greater force of disposable troops, urges that in case the revolt has to be quelled from the outside the Turkish army should be called on to do it. Considering that the Egyptian army only numbers fourteen thousand, and is of no practical use, this last outbreak will probably lead to its abolition.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## DOMESTIC.

THE President had a high pulse after his arrival at Long Branch last week, due not to the fatigue, but to the excitement of the journey, but on the following morning the effects of this passed away. Later in the day, however, owing to the excessive heat, the President manifested great weakness. On Thursday he was unmistakably better, and the sea air and cooler weather gave him more of an appetite than he has had at any time since the shooting. This was satisfied with solid food, and the pulse receded to 94—much lower than it had been for ten days. At this point Drs. Barnes, Woodward, and Reyburn withdrew from the case and returned to Washington, leaving Dr. Bliss and either Dr. Hamilton or Dr. Agnew in attendance at Elberon. On Friday the President requested to see members of the Cabinet, and Attorney-General MacVeagh and Secretary Blaine made him short visits. They were followed by Secretary Windom on Saturday, but this was the day for the usual weekly relapse, and absolute quiet was returned to, there being considerable increase of fever. Sunday was a still more unfavorable day, and the new complication of an abscess in one of the lungs was reported, and its effects magnified at once into symptoms of pyæmia. The Cabinet, whose members had been arranging for a trip to the White Mountains, gave over their plan, and Mr. Blaine's nightly despatch to Minister Lowell was far from encouraging. Monday morning, however, witnessed a decided change for the better again, the patient having passed an unusually good night, and the lung trouble being pronounced unimportant. On Tuesday he sat up in an invalid chair. Some of the States observed Tuesday, and others, including New York, Thursday of last week, as a day of prayer for the President's recovery.

Guiteau came near losing his life on Sunday afternoon at the hands of Sergeant Mason, one of his guard, who shot at him through the window of his cell, the ball grazing the prisoner's head. Mason was at once arrested and imprisoned at the Arsenal, where he expressed regret at the ill-success of his attempt. He observed further that he had "been very much worried in going out to the jail every day," and finally "got tired of it"; that it "wasn't worth while for officers and soldiers to go to guard this man, thing, or whatever he is"; that accordingly he thought it was his duty to kill him, and would rather have killed him than have ten thousand dollars. This was announced "without the least indication of braggadocio," says a reporter, who adds: "In fact, his manner was that of a blunt, honest, frank man. He is a good, honest, straightforward fellow, praised by all his officers and comrades as a first-rate soldier"—for other kinds of service than guard duty, it is fair to infer.

General McDowell telegraphed from San Francisco on the 5th instant that the Indian outbreak in Arizona appeared very general. Various murders of prospectors are reported. Everything was quiet at Fort Apache on the 6th instant. The Utes have all gone to their new reservation. Troops are being rapidly concentrated in the disturbed district.

General Hazen received the news on Monday that the Signal Service expedition under Lieutenant Greeley had arrived safely at Lady Franklin Bay. The despatch, coming *via* St. Johns, N. F., whither the steamer *Proteus* returned after landing the exploration party, is dated August 18, and reports all well. The United States steamer *Alliance* returned to Hammerfest, Norway, for coal on Monday, having reached a point 80 deg. and 10 min. north latitude on her run. She leaves for Spitzbergen on Friday, the 16th.

The death from yellow fever on Sunday of Dr. J. M. Green of the Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Key West, leaves a family unprovided for, and has directed attention to

the fact that, though the service to which Dr. Green belonged is the first to come into contact with contagious disease, no provision has been made by Congress for the assistance of those whom a death may leave destitute.

Early last week large fires were reported in Michigan, and the number of lives lost and amount of damage done by them since then are appalling. On the night of the 5th instant the town of Richmondville, Sanilac county, was destroyed, eight persons being burned to death; and reports of widespread devastation began to come in from all sides of the central and eastern part of the lower peninsula of the State. On the next day Deckerville, Charleston, and Tyre were reported "wiped out," and Ashley and Minden partially burned. Hundreds of families lost their all, of course, and the number of deaths was estimated at thirty. Meetings were held for the sufferers' relief in all parts of the State. Friday's news was that the counties of Huron and Sanilac had been nearly burned over, that two thousand families were left destitute, twenty townships burned out, and two hundred lives lost. Fears of a consequent pestilence were expressed. Some rain had fallen, however, and had in great measure extinguished the flames. Later intelligence shows that these reports were not exaggerated, and that one thousand square miles of country were swept by the fire and from ten to twelve thousand persons made homeless. The loss of life and property by the fires of 1871 in the same district is said to have been much smaller. Incidents of the catastrophe as told in the papers are extremely pathetic and distressing. Relief commissions have been organized in various cities outside the State, Mr. Wm. Dowd being the treasurer of that in this city.

Fires due to the long-continued drought have been abundant elsewhere, but have been unaccompanied by any such fatalities. Near Cape Vincent, N. Y., the woods were burned in several places; the town of Lonaconing, Md., was nearly destroyed; and much of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia was burned over on the 7th instant, aside from the many fires from other causes. Thousands of acres in the Delaware valley of Pennsylvania were reported on fire on Friday. The fire continued the next day, when also the Ellice Swamp, near Stratford, Ontario, was reported burning, the destruction of property being "enormous." By Saturday the Pennsylvania fires were got under control; but in Canada they burned much longer.

The weather in this city and its neighborhood, and in the New England and North Atlantic States, has been extremely hot. In New England an atmospheric phenomenon was witnessed on the 6th instant, similar to one which occurred on the "Dark Day" of 1780. The air was full of vapor, and vision was limited to short distances. Colors were changed. The sun appeared like the moon, when it appeared at all. Schools were dismissed and factories closed in many places, and gas and lamps were universally lighted. Amusing instances of superstition are related, the "portent" being generally taken to refer in some way to the condition of President Garfield by those who attached a mystic value to it.

The American Social Science Association held daily sessions at Saratoga last week. Among the more noteworthy papers read was one by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner on "The American Newspaper."

The Democratic State Committee met in this city on Wednesday and called the State Convention to meet at Albany on October 11.

One of the most successful "corners" which Wall street has seen in some time, was effected in the common stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company during the week. The price was run up from \$96½ to \$225 a share, at which point the "short" interest—Messrs. Sage, Gould, Hopkins, Connor, and others—appealed to the courts, after tendering preferred stock in vain, and obtained an

order calling upon the "cornerers" to show cause why they should not be joined from compelling deliveries, and a preliminary injunction meanwhile.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has nullified the Constitutional Amendment forbidding the payment of the State railroad indebtedness except upon an affirmative popular vote, and has pronounced invalid the act of the last Legislature scaling the bonds fifty per cent., and creating a special tribunal to decide the validity of the amendment referred to. This leaves repudiation a question of the future.

Labor troubles in New Orleans last week resulted in a conflict between the police and the disturbers of the peace, in which a sergeant shot and killed a negro teamster after a fruitless attempt to arrest him. This produced a riot, and the Mayor of the city was obliged to call upon the Governor for the aid of the State militia.

A train on the Chicago and Alton Railway was stopped and robbed on the night of the 7th instant, fourteen miles from Kansas City, Mo., by sixteen masked men. The valuables and money taken from the passengers are variously estimated at \$15,000 and less, and the amount obtained from the express safe at something like the sum mentioned. The outrage is alleged to have been perpetrated under the leadership of the notorious James brothers, and is conspicuous among others of the kind mainly for the bravery of a brakeman named Frank Barton, who ran down the track to flag an approaching train, amid a storm of bullets from the robbers' rifles, and thus prevented a serious accident by collision. Eight of the highwaymen have been captured, and some, it is reported, have turned State's evidence, and Governor Crittenden talks about expending the last dollar in the treasury to avenge the reputation of his State.

The Cramer-Malley examination has continued during the week at New Haven, but the proceedings have merely duplicated those of the inquest, and no new evidence, or, as in effect might be said, no evidence has been submitted, bearing directly on the cause of the victim's death.

Shinkel, the stroke of the Cornell Crew, has arrived here and gone to Ithaca, where he says he shall institute legal proceedings against his accusers if he finds they have really made charges against him "as strong as those reported in the New York papers." He denies all their allegations, and expresses "pity" for them. Meantime the Executive Committee of the Vienna Regatta has decided to investigate the matter, and to "send a request" to Mr. Chase, the Commodore of the Cornell Navy, to name the persons supposed to have bought Shinkel.

The steamer *Columbia*, bound from Chicago for a Canadian port, foundered on Sunday night off Frankfort, Mich., on Lake Michigan, and fifteen of her officers, crew, and passengers were drowned.

The celebration on the 6th instant of the centennial anniversary of the battle between the Americans and the British under Arnold at Groton, Conn., was attended by some thirty thousand persons. The exercises included as exact as possible a reproduction of the events commemorated (the burning of New London had to be omitted, of course), the military operations being followed with great minuteness; an oration by Senator Joseph R. Hawley; a poem by Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke; a short speech by General Sherman; music and fireworks.

Sidney Lanier, the poet and litterateur, died at Lynn, Polk county, N. C., on the 5th instant, of consumption; Senator Ambrose E. Burnside of Rhode Island, on the 13th, of a spasm of the heart; and Commander Kidder Randolph Breese, United States Navy, a nephew of President Harrison and son-in-law of ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, at Newport, also on Tuesday, of organic affection of the heart.



## FOREIGN.

The most important foreign news of the week is the revolt of the Egyptian army and the rule of anarchy in Cairo, which, however, has as yet resulted in no bloodshed. The immediate cause of the outbreak was an order from Riaz Pasha, the President of the Council, transferring the Fourth Regiment of troops to Alexandria. They refused to go, and their commander, Achmet El Araby, sent word on Friday to Daoud Pasha, Minister of War, announcing that unless the Government instantly acceded to their demands of the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increased number of troops, they would march to the Abdin Palace and remain there until satisfied. A postscript to the document containing this threat declared that Riaz Pasha had sold Egypt to England. Daoud Pasha sought the Khedive at once, and the latter summoned his foreign advisers, who counselled him to take the initiative, and arrest the ringleaders of the mutiny. This the Khedive attempted to do, but found it impracticable. Mr. Cookson, the English Consul, and some of his colleagues then endeavored to convince the soldiers of the unreasonableness of their demands, but the latter remained obstinate. Finally the Khedive submitted the compromise of dismissing the Ministry and referring the other two demands to the Porte for decision. Sherif Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Ismail Pasha, the late Khedive, in 1878, was asked to take office as Premier, but at the present writing it is not certain whether or no he will do so.

Achmet El Araby informed a correspondent that he would guarantee the safety of all Europeans, "unless the Christian troops land, when a general massacre would follow." He added that he had back of him 15,000 Egyptian troops armed with Remingtons, six Krupp batteries, and 150,000 armed Bedouins—a statement which the correspondent probably gives for what it is worth. Intervention either by the Porte, or by England, or by England and France jointly, is, of course, talked of as an immediate necessity in order to restore order. The French press is decidedly hostile to Turkish occupation, owing to the state of affairs in Tripoli and Tunis. English journals, on the other hand, favor it, and are unanimously opposed to English or Anglo-French interference. The *Times* calls for the disbanding of the Egyptian army, whose "continued existence is incompatible," it says, "with the maintenance of order." Some of the French papers, in view of the Turkish intervention favored in England, express suspicions of English intrigue with the army. *La France*, for example, observes: "It is impossible not to remark how opportunely things occur when English interests are at stake." The *République Française*, however, hopes that such insinuations "will be allowed to go unheeded, and the *Times* pronounces them too absurd on the face of them to be retorted.

The London *Morning Post* last week learned "from the most trustworthy source" that M. Roustan, the French Minister at Tunis, had returned to Paris for the purpose of informing the Government that the Bey was acting with the rebels, and would have to be deposed before the schemes of France could be carried out with any success. This intelligence was speedily denied, however, upon semi-official authority, and this week we have a statement inclined as far the other way, and purporting to have been made by M. Roustan himself to the correspondent who cables it. According to this, the French army of occupation does not consist of more than 28,000 men, which number will not be increased; a detachment from this force of 10,000 will be sufficient for the reduction of Kairouan; the definite occupation of Tunis is not so much as thought of for a moment; the sickness of the army has been greatly exaggerated; from the beginning of the campaign "only two or three hundred" lives have been lost from all causes; and, finally, the Bey is dealing loyally and honestly

with France. These views are said to be shared by the French Government.

The negotiations between France and Spain looking to the payment by the former of an indemnity for sufferings of Spanish residents at Oran, Algeria, during the recent troubles, are to be continued, though since the counterclaim on account of French citizens affected by the Carlist insurrection, they have not been popular in Spain. The matter may finally be submitted to international arbitration.

The members of an incipient club of advanced democrats at Madrid, who contemplated an organization similar to those of the Conservative, Liberal, and Catholic clubs, were dispersed by authority of the Government last week, and some of them were summoned before a magistrate to answer for incendiary or advanced speeches. The party thus treated by Sagasta's Liberal Government won eleven seats in the Senate and sixteen in the Congress at the late election.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Dantzic on Thursday, the Emperor William and the Crown Prince on Friday morning; and later in the day the yacht *Derjatta*, with the Czar on board, was signalled at the port of Dantzic, whither the Imperial party at once repaired, and embarking on the yacht *Hohenzollern* put out to sea to meet the Czar. The latter went on board the *Hohenzollern* and was saluted with salvos of artillery. A private interview between the two Emperors, lasting two hours, followed, and they dined together at Dantzic. The Czar left at eight o'clock. The Emperor of Austria had been invited, and sent a letter expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. This is assumed in Berlin to have been the removal of any fears, founded upon rumor, that the Czar was less favorably disposed towards Germany than his father had been. The *Journal de Moscou* calls the interview "a natural consequence of the reckless conduct of France," but the French press exhibits no indication of having been impressed, or of considering the conference a reproof.

The famous Imperial yacht *Livadia*, built as an experiment in marine architecture for the Emperor Alexander II., has been condemned after repeated failures.

The weekly land meeting at Dublin on Friday was attended by Mr. Parnell, who made a speech protesting that he was not at all discouraged by the Tyrone defeat, which he ascribed to the influence of the Catholic clergy, who, he said, advised their congregations to vote for the Liberal candidate. Two years ago, he observed, he could not have delivered his recent Tyrone speeches and escaped with his life. The agitation, he concluded, was never in better condition. The receipt of contributions amounting to £1,289 was acknowledged. The Carlow branch of the League has instructed its delegates to the National Convention to demand fair trial for the Land Act. The Commissioners announce that they will have completed all arrangements by October 1st, at which time the provisions of the Act will become available.

A riot between two rival factions took place at Mitchellstown, Ireland, on the 6th instant. The police charged the combatants, and a *mêlée* followed, seven arrests being finally made. In a riot at Roscrea, Tipperary, between the soldiers and people, several were injured on both sides. Trade jealousy was the cause of an outrage near Knocknagree, Cork, where, on Sunday, forty masked men broke into the house of three brothers and left them for dead.

The Cambridgeshire election to fill the seat of Mr. Rodwell, Conservative, retired, resulted, on the 6th instant, in the return of Mr. James R. Bulwer, of the same party, without opposition. In Tyrone, where Mr. Parnell had made great efforts against the Liberal candidate, and where it was expected, in consequence, that the Tory candidate would be successful, Mr. Dickson, Liberal, was returned by a plurality of eighty-four. The defeat of the Land League is therefore described as "crushing," their

papers having on the morning of the election "exulted anticipantly," as a Dublin despatch says, over Mr. Dickson's defeat. This is the first time Tyrone ever returned a Liberal member. Mr. Kettle has issued an address from Kilmainham jail as the League candidate for the county of Monaghan.

Lord Derby made an address at Southport, in Lancashire, on the 7th instant, in which he expressed dissent from the views of those who believed that British agriculture was to be destroyed by American competition. The check to British prosperity he regarded as only a temporary fluctuation, and "there was no reason to believe the climate permanently changed." A conference called on the same day by the National Land League, at Westminster, and designed as a demonstration in favor of "fair trade," was very sparsely attended.

A meeting was held in Manchester on Friday by the master spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire to protest against the action of cotton brokers engaged in assisting "the syndicate of speculators" who are attempting to create a "corner" at Liverpool. The entire trade was urged to stop operations for a week and to buy no cotton at Liverpool during that time.

The Wesleyan Ecumenical Council has been in session in London during the week. The Religious Tract Society gave a breakfast to 100 of the delegates, at Exeter Hall, on the 5th instant, and the Council opened formally on the 6th. Among the subjects of discussion have been "The Hand of God in the Origin and Spread of Methodism," "Methodism as a Power in the State" (dealt with chiefly by colored delegates), the system of itinerant preachers (the majority in favor of maintaining it being large), lay preaching, "Training Young People in Christian Homes and the Sunday School," "The Observance of the Sabbath and the Travelling of Ministers on that Day" (which latter was strongly condemned), "The Relation of Methodism to the Temperance Movement," and "Juvenile Temperance Organizations." As to the last general topic, it was declared by several delegates that many divines were not without reproach. All such one of the speakers wanted expelled from the ministry.

General Lew Wallace, the new United States Minister to the Porte, arrived at Constantinople last week, and presented his credentials to the Sultan, who asked that assurances of his sympathy might be conveyed to the President.

The Amir of Afghanistan is reported to have appealed to tribal animosity to assist him in crushing Ayub Khan. Between the Ghilzais and the Duranis, both of whom have been in effect neutral during the present struggle, an intensely bitter feud exists, and the Amir has induced the former to join him in recovering Kandahar, the rightful supremacy over which belongs to them, but is now held by the Duranis. The measure, though very successful in winning over large numbers of the Ghilzais, had, upon news of it reaching Kandahar, quite as favorable an effect upon Ayub's fortunes, the Duranis at once joining his standard to defend themselves against the Ghilzais, who, it is feared, will not be restrained from sacking the city if the Amir takes Kandahar. No engagement is reported as yet.

A Lima despatch, dated August 19, says that the National Assembly convoked by the ex-Dictator Pierola has met at Ayacucho and been formally opened by a speech from him, in which he reviewed the general condition of affairs, expressed regret that owing to existing confusion he was "unable to carry out necessary reforms in the public departments," and resigned his dictatorship, leaving Peru "conquered on the battle-field, but worthy of herself; sustaining her honor and her rights with energy; covered with wounds, but neither humiliated nor overcome." There is no news from the real, *i. e.*, the Calderon Government.

TUESDAY, September 13, 1881.

## THE PRESIDENT'S "MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS."

THE retirement of three of the President's attending doctors, at his request, while conveying no sort of imputation on the value of these gentlemen's services, seems to furnish a fresh illustration of the unsafeness of the rule that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." The firmness with which this maxim retains its hold on the popular mind, in spite of the refutations of it furnished by nearly every man's individual experience, is very curious. Everybody who has had occasion to take advice as to what he should do in a given emergency, knows that the fewer persons he consulted the better he fared, or, in other words, that one counsellor was as much as he found useful. When we call in more than one about almost any affair of life, we all but invariably find ourselves in presence of a conflict of views. This conflict may be very slight, and may disappear under a little discussion and comparison, but it nevertheless has a distinct effect on "the native hue of resolution." It sickles it o'er with the pale cast of thought. The man who is to act has his mind filled with objections which he had not thought of before, and cannot but wish he had never heard, even though the propounder has abandoned them in his hearing.

People are somewhat befogged in this matter by the success of parliamentary government, which is essentially a government of numerous counsellors. But then the great value of government by parliament lies not so much in the fact that it passes good laws, as that it passes laws which the community is likely to be satisfied with and heartily to obey. A despotic monarch who meant that the laws should please him, whether the community liked them or not, would be a great fool to have many counsellors. They would only worry and bewilder him, and, in truth, the councils which despotic monarchs summon about them as a matter of form, are seldom more than forms. The members are, and always have been, elderly toadies, who try to find out what their masters want and then urge it as an almost divine suggestion. The saying that councils of war never fight, is too trite for more than mention.

The practice of calling in an additional doctor, when the one already in attendance feels the case becoming grave, has, if the latter is a skilful and experienced man, somewhat the same reasons in its favor as parliamentary government. The appearance of Doctor the Second strengthens the nerves of the patient's family, and sometimes, though not always, those of the attendant physician. The patient himself is generally startled and alarmed by it. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it has not, as everybody knows, any influence whatever on the management of the case. The consulting doctor almost always approves of what the other doctor has done: seldom or never does he suggest anything new. But he makes the other doctor decidedly more comfortable in his relations with the family, and makes the family comfortable in the feeling that they have left nothing in reason untied.

In the President's case there was perhaps

the parliamentary reason for summoning a large corps of physicians; that is, not only had the wound to be properly treated, but the American people, looking at the case through its newspapers, had to be satisfied that it was being properly treated. The fierce light, therefore, which was thrown on the sick chamber, was something which, perhaps, no one or two doctors could face and live. There had to be plenty of doctors, from various quarters, so that even if it was demonstrated by the press that any one doctor was a dunce, there might still remain a reserve of doctors to defend the treatment against the assailing medical editors. It must be admitted, too, that the plan has, on the whole, worked well. Dr. Bliss, or Dr. Reyburn, or Dr. Woodward might, if alone, have succumbed to the remorseless fire of their rivals the newspaper physicians; but no newspaper physician, except the one who practises in the columns of the *Herald*, has had the boldness to say that the whole staff of Presidential doctors were radically, fundamentally, and fatally mistaken about the case.

We are now reminded, however, that this sacrifice to public opinion must have caused the President himself no small inconvenience. Who that has ever lain on a sick bed, especially in hot weather, does not remember how few people he cared to see; how jealous he was of any encroachments on his little share of this world's light and air and silence; how little he liked being peered at or poked by any but two or three pairs of loving eyes and loving hands? And what must it have been for General Garfield to have his bed surrounded every time his wound was dressed, or his nourishment administered, in the full blaze of the Washington summer, by five, six, or seven stalwart men, each with his own opinion to defend and his own dignity to look after, and his own "professional delicacy" towards his colleagues to display. How often during the last five weeks he must have sighed for a room by the sea, with no attendants but his wife and one very small doctor with a mind fully made up.

Dr. Bliss, who has been all along chief in charge, has had, in addition to the right kind of experience and skill, the merit, from the parliamentary point of view, of knowing how to talk to the reporters. His diction is as rich as their own, and so are his fecundity and accessibility. Moreover, he has apparently reached that topmost height of professional enthusiasm at which wounds and symptoms not only lose their horror, but become personified as sentient beings, whose conduct the physician watches with interest not unminged with admiration. When the doctor says "the glandular swelling is looking splendidly," and that he "never saw a similar swelling act better than that one has," he is clearly not thinking of a glandular swelling as an ill of the flesh, but as a wild horse beginning to obey the hand and will of the trainer, and move in the track he has traced. It must be said of the doctor, too, that he has kept up his heart better than anybody. If he has at any time given way to despair, it was but for a moment and in secret, and he has always been able to meet the reporter in the gate with a smiling countenance.

## REMEDIES FOR THE "CORNERED."

THE corner in Hannibal and St. Joseph common stock, by means of which the quoted price of that security has been forced up from 57 or thereabouts to 225, has attracted much attention, and has produced a degree of excitement on the Stock Exchange not equalled by any other event of the year, except possibly the Funding Bill of last February. One of its immediate consequences has been the frightening of the "bear element" out of its recent serenity. The "short interest" has had command of the market ever since the President had his first chill some five weeks ago. The corner in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which came most unexpectedly into their range of vision, led them to imagine that other corners were forming or were already formed in other stocks, and drove them pell-mell to the other side of the market. Hence the rapid advance in prices on Friday and Saturday of last week.

It is perhaps well to explain to the uninitiated what a corner is. The "bear element" in the market consists of all those who think that prices of securities are higher than they ought to be, higher than the facts warrant, higher than they can permanently remain. In order to take advantage of the unwarranted "inflation of values," as they understand it, they borrow stocks and sell them at the high prices prevailing, expecting to be able to buy them in at lower prices before it becomes necessary to return the borrowed securities. For instance, A borrows from B 1,000 shares of Hannibal and St. Joseph, which is selling at 60. A pays B \$60,000 cash, and agrees to return the stock on demand, when, of course, the money will be refunded to him. It is for B's interest to lend the stock, because he gets the interest on the \$60,000 during the interval, or at all events more interest than he would otherwise have to pay for the use of the same money. Under ordinary conditions B, the lender of the stock, will pay A, the borrower, something for the use of the money, but if the particular stock wanted by the bears is scarce, it will be lent "flat"; that is, the borrower will receive nothing for the use of the money while the loan continues. In extreme cases the lender may even get a commission for the use of stock in addition to the interest on the money which it represents. If the market fluctuates while the loan continues, the borrower and lender settle with each other at the close of each day, so that the amount of money shall at all times be exactly equivalent to the value of the stock.

When the bears, or any portion of them, have discerned a weak spot in the market, that is, a security selling for more than it is worth in their opinion, they borrow and sell it liberally. Their selling has the same effect in putting down the price as though the stock were absolutely their own, and their expectation is that other holders observing a decline in the price will become alarmed and sell also, thus putting down the price still more and frightening still other holders. They intend, of course, to buy enough at the lower scale of quotations to deliver back what they have borrowed, pocketing the difference. It



sometimes, though rarely, happens that a few persons, discovering what the bears are about, and believing that they (the bears) are strong enough to stand a heavy loss without breaking, quietly buy up all of a particular stock that exists. In order that the price may not be forced up while they are themselves buying, they lend stock freely to the bears, and thus encourage the latter to sell. When they have secured all or nearly all of the particular stock that exists, they call in their loans. The bears are then compelled to buy, and since no stock or very little is for sale, the price can be forced up to any figure at which the cornering party choose to put it. This is what has happened in Hannibal and St. Joseph.

The suits brought by Mr. Weston and Mr. Hopkins against the members of the "pool" are, however, based upon facts tending to show not simply an ordinary "bull" operation, but also a conspiracy to defraud. The plaintiffs are persons who are under obligation to deliver certain amounts of the common stock of the railroad, or, in other words, are "short" of it. Under the rules of the Stock Exchange, their default, caused by the pool's controlling the entire body of stock in the market, and refusing to sell except at such prices as will secure it a good profit on the entire transaction, would be followed by a demand for delivery and a purchase for the account of the plaintiffs in the open market, they being charged with the difference between the price at which it is bought in and the face of their contract. This would obviously leave them in exactly the same position that compliance with the pool's terms would have done. They have therefore made the president of the Stock Exchange a defendant in these suits, and ask that the Exchange be enjoined from buying-in stock under the rules.

The most important legal feature of the whole transaction appears when we discover that the "pool" is stated to have been composed of several directors of the road, among whom were the president and the vice-president. The plaintiffs say that what these defendants did was to get up a conspiracy for the secret purchase and control of all the common stock of the road, or the right to require the delivery to them of an amount of stock equal to or in excess of this; that in aid of this conspiracy such of the defendants as were officers of the company, in violation of their duties as such, prevented the issue "of any additional stock or the conversion into stock" of the bonds of the company; and that they lent the stock which they controlled to borrowers (the bears) under an agreement that it should be returned at such times as should be fixed by them, the effect of the conspiracy being of course to make this impossible.

With regard to the conversion of bonds, the plaintiffs insist that under the charter of the road there were at the time of this conspiracy \$8,000,000 of bonds which the officers were bound to convert upon call into stock; that bondholders did actually call for a conversion, but that the company, under the advice of its officers who were in the pool, refused to comply with the demand, although it was for the obvious interest of the company to transform an indebtedness bearing eight per cent. into common stock paying no interest. Besides

this, it is said that the company was authorized to issue \$4,000,000 stock and dispose of it in the market; that it needs the money which might be obtained by the sale of this stock, and that at the present quotations it is clear that the issue ought to be made; while it is also a fact that the president was empowered to issue this very stock in June last, and that the reason he has not done so is that the issue of the stock would break the "corner."

The plaintiffs are, as we have said, borrowers of stock, and they therefore demand that the defendants shall be enjoined from taking any proceedings against them other than an ordinary lawsuit to recover damages for the non-delivery of the stock borrowed. This exception is made partly because nothing could deprive the lenders of the stock of their right to resort to a jury, and partly because the borrowers think that a jury would relieve them in a measure, if not entirely, from their contracts. In a trial of this kind for failure to deliver stock, the lenders would ordinarily recover the difference between the value of the stock at the time of the loan, or the face of the loan, and its market value at the time fixed for delivery. But under the present circumstances they would contend with great force, supposing the facts to be established as stated in the complaint, that the Stock-Exchange quotations for the last few days do not represent the market value, but the result of a fraudulent conspiracy among the officers and directors of the road. A great many articles have no market value because there is not a sufficient supply of them in any market to furnish a basis for such a value. With such articles, in a suit of this kind, the jury is left to ascertain the actual value. Under ordinary circumstances stock may be counted upon as having a market value. But knowledge is always advancing, and it is obvious that such a pool as is described in these complaints may deprive any stock of its market value for the time being, and give it an entirely artificial one, which must necessarily disappear at once upon the breaking of the "corner." Probably a suit for damages would result in a very prolonged litigation and a succession of appeals, as the point involved has never been decided in this State.

In ordinary "corners" the public care very little which side wins, as they regard the whole thing as a pleasant little "Street" game in which they have no interest; but a pool combined with fraudulent breaches of trust on the part of directors presents a different case, and the breaches of trust described in the complaints are so glaring that the "bears" will probably get a good deal of sympathy, on the ground that the "bulls," through the aid of the railroad ring, have in this instance been playing with loaded dice, and have shielded themselves from the chances of loss which they would ordinarily have risked. Their case, however, is one which it will be difficult to prove, and a compromise of some sort is the most likely conclusion of the whole affair. If the "bear" side of the story is true, however, we trust, in the interest of the public, that some "cornered" operator may have the tenacity and courage to fight the matter through in the courts.

#### A NEW VIEW OF FRENCH FINANCE.

THE latest financial statement made by the French Ministry for 1882 was probably the most brilliant, under all the circumstances, which has ever issued from a European Government. It is only on this side of the water that Ministers of Finance have been able to make a showing in which promise and performance both seemed splendid. It may be summed up in brief by saying that it set forth the payment by a sorely burdened people of \$200,000,000 of the public debt in four years, the abolition of \$60,000,000 of taxes, and at the same time a perfect balance of receipts and expenditure. In fact it seemed as if in recuperative power, as well as in military enterprise, France still retained what M. de Mazade called "the glorious privilege of astonishing the world." In truth her finances since the war have astonished the world. She has apparently followed close on our footsteps in the work of retrieval, without the aid of our ceaseless immigration and our practically limitless productive lands.

Now comes M. Cucheval-Clarigny, however, and says there is a reverse to the medal; that if the whole truth were told, Frenchmen would be much less pleased with their financial situation, and foreigners less dazzled by French dexterity in dealing with knotty problems of currency and taxation. He is a well-known economist and publicist, and, though a Bonapartist, speaks with a certain authority; and the article in which he sets forth his view in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1st must attract widespread attention, and can hardly fail to call forth some sort of official or semi-official answer. He treats not simply the management of the public finances, but the commercial situation in France at this moment; but it is only to what he says of the former that we have time to refer to-day. He takes M. Thiers's programme after the war as the basis of his argument, and sets down all aberrations from the line traced by him as so many steps on the road to ruin. This may be an abuse of reverence, but anyhow it will make the article much easier reading for the general public.

Thiers laid it down, when he took office after the war, that to recover herself financially France should not only raise enough revenue every year for her vast armament, and for the charges on her enormous debt, but should furnish the treasury with a clear surplus of \$40,000,000, which was to be used in the first instance in repaying the advance of \$200,000,000 made to the Government by the Bank of France, and then in making a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt created by the war. This was what the United States was doing, and in Europe at that date the example of the United States had already become very powerful. Now M. Cucheval-Clarigny declares that this plan has been not only abandoned but repudiated by the Republican Ministries which have succeeded M. Thiers. In the first place they did not repay the Bank in full. By a little "financing," which we have not space to describe here, they reduced the amount by about \$26,000,000. In the next place the surplus of \$40,000,000 has never been raised. The nearest approach

made to it was in 1875, when there was a surplus of \$22,000,000; but only \$5,000,000 of this was used in repaying the Bank: the rest went to stopping gaps in the budget of the following year. Every year since then the falling off in the surplus has increased, until in 1880 all that M. Léon Say was able to show was about \$329,000. This decline, too, in what may be called financial courage on the part of the Government, was not brought about by foreign war, or domestic convulsion, or popular impatience of taxation. France enjoyed profound peace, and the people never winced under their burdens, for the receipts of each year were always fully up to the estimates, no matter how sanguine these may have seemed when made.

What has caused the surplus to disappear, is, according to M. Cuheval-Clarigny, the rapid development of unproductive outlay, and the steady growth of the practice of resorting to "supplementary and extraordinary credits," which he says are the peculiarity and the curse of French finance. These "extraordinary credits" are opened by a simple decree of the President, and consist in the practice, forbidden by our law, of borrowing and spending money not appropriated by the Legislature. They have to be ratified of course by the Chambers, but when the indemnity bill is introduced for this purpose, the money has been spent, and there is no alternative but to provide for its repayment. The regularity with which the Chambers under every régime submit to these stretches of power on the part of the Executive, and refrain from forbidding them with the sanction of appropriate penalties, is a striking illustration of the familiarity of the French mind with official arbitrariness. As these extraordinary credits are opened on the Minister's own motion, and spent, not under appropriations, but for such objects as he thinks proper, it is impossible to present a correct balance-sheet of the year with each budget. There is always a floating debt about which it is not possible for any one to tell *all* with accuracy. The result of this, as described by M. Cuheval-Clarigny—and we must say that this is the most startling statement in his article—is that although the law directs the Minister of Finance every year to make a full and complete statement of the finances of the previous year up to the 31st of the preceding December, with all the necessary vouching documents, as a matter of fact no such balance-sheet ever appears. The law has not been, he says, obeyed for ten years. The Legislature, when it begins to discuss the budget of this year, never has under its eyes the complete accounts of last year. In fact, the accounts are generally two or more years in arrear, and he publishes an extraordinary table, showing that since 1870 the French people have never known the results of the financial administration of any particular year until five, four, or at least three years afterwards. The financial statement for 1877, for instance, has only been submitted to the Chambers and the public within the present year. So that for eleven years, to use M. Cuheval-Clarigny's words, "not a single budget has been finally settled."

During the last Empire, the extraordinary credits were given up, and in their place was

substituted the system of "virements"—that is, the power of the Executive to divert the money appropriated by the Chambers for any one department to any other; or in other words, to choose the objects on which it would spend the revenue. The Republicans denounced these "virements" at the time very savagely, but according to M. Cuheval-Clarigny their own system is far worse. The Empire, in providing itself with money for the "virements," drew only on the actual revenue, while the Republicans meet their extraordinary expenditures, not provided for by the regular budget, by the issue of Treasury notes, or, in other words, by borrowing; and he adds, that they now not only borrow on short notes, but take up the short notes with long ones, and have now afloat exchequer bills, having six years to run, for which they have invented the new name of "obligations sexennaires."

The motive of this apparently reckless policy, according to our accuser, is, first of all, reluctance to bring the Republic into popular disfavor by increase of taxation; next, the desire to bring it into popular favor by lavish expenditures on public improvements, such as railroad and harbor building, which might in most cases be, and if let alone would be, executed by corporate or individual enterprise. The situation in 1880, he says, showed really, if the accounts were complete, a deficit of over \$12,000,000; and he winds up the most formidable indictment of Republican administration which has yet appeared by the remarkable statement that far from getting out of debt, France is every day getting deeper into debt; that the recent loan of \$200,000,000 falls short by \$5,000,000 of meeting the deficits caused by the extraordinary expenses of the years 1879-1880; that another loan of \$200,000,000 will be necessary in 1883 to meet the floating debt which will be created between now and then; that the expenses of the Government for 1883 already foreseen reach the enormous figure of \$780,000,000, and that the day is not distant when the annual expenditure will be \$800,000,000, or double that of Great Britain!

#### BISMARCK ON THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

BERLIN, August 27.

THUS far the platform of the Government for the coming elections has been rather obscure and indefinite; abstruse phrases and glittering generalities occupying the ground of positive political demands and unequivocal measures. The clearing skies which Bismarck promised several months ago have now at least partly made their appearance in the shape of the tobacco monopoly, and in the contemplated appropriation of its proceeds for the benefit of the accident and annuity insurance of the workingman, or, as the official organs say, of "the disinherited of society."

A Berlin professor of political economy, Herr Wagner, a State Socialist, or, as his friends are nicknamed, a "Katheder-Socialist," has lately conferred with the Chancellor at Kissingen, and in electioneering speeches, delivered in Barmen and Elberfeld, has in Bismarck's name announced to the world that the tobacco monopoly will and must be submitted to and driven through the next Reichstag, in order to carry out the Government's benevolent intentions. When at Christmas, 1877, Herr von Bennigsen was invited to enter the Cabinet and to propose two Liberal

members besides himself (Forckenbeck and Stauffenberg), he was informed that he would have to co-operate with the Chancellor in introducing the tobacco monopoly. After due consultation with his political friends, Bennigsen declined the offer, for he had arrived at the conviction that it would be an immeasurable economical loss for Germany if her most flourishing manufacture, in which she surpasses all Europe, and her large tobacco trade, commanding the markets of the world, should be ruined. Prince Bismarck, becoming aware that he could not win over to his side the National Liberals, the then most powerful party in the Reichstag, which alone was able to turn the scales in his favor, broke off his negotiations with Herr von Bennigsen, and at the ensuing election, to the best of his ability, "pushed the National Liberals to the wall till they squeaked." Then the new Reichstag of 1878 was expected to vote the monopoly. In order to gain a basis, the Imperial Government convoked experts from all parts of Germany, and even sent for a clerk in the Washington Internal Revenue Office, who, however, was no expert. The decision of this commission was eight to three votes against the monopoly, and towards the end of 1878 the majority of the Prussian Cabinet acceded to this vote. Under these circumstances nothing was left to Bismarck but an effort to raise the duty on tobacco as much as possible. He, therefore, asked to have it increased to seventy marks the hundred pounds, which the Federal Council reduced to sixty, while the Reichstag finally laid a duty of forty-two and a half marks on imported and twenty-two and a half marks on domestic tobacco (before 1870 the latter only paid two marks). We import about 1,000,000 hundredweight a year from America, and raise about 500,000 hundredweight at home. In order not to be again troubled by an increase of the duty on tobacco or its monopoly, the Reichstag, on April 28, 1880, by one hundred and eighty-one against sixty-nine votes, adopted a resolution according to which it was expected that the mutual understanding between the two parties would not again be called in question by a new bill. The Government was satisfied with this, but Bismarck still declared the monopoly his ideal, and on various occasions said that tobacco had not yet been bled enough.

Thus the fifteen thousand German tobacco manufactories, which employ about one hundred and fifty thousand hands, have for the last few years had no repose, and are almost daily vexed by new rumors. Thousands of men employed in that trade have already emigrated, and others would have followed them if they had had the means. Nevertheless, Bismarck suddenly publicly states that he still insists on carrying out his pet measure, and now recurs to it as his weapon for winning the campaign. In other countries, a bill having been defeated by an overwhelming majority, the Government yields to the will of the legislative branch. But German political life is still so young, and the constitutional system so little developed, that Bismarck does not refrain from again and again harassing the Reichstag with the reiterated discussion of bills which have been rejected and do not find the least hold among the people. In order, however, to make his plan more palatable, it is now proposed to constitute a separate fund from the proceeds of the monopoly, the income of which is to be devoted to insuring the working classes against accident and granting them an annuity for their old age. When the new taxes and duties were first proposed the surplus was promised to be used in alleviating the direct and local taxes of the people; next it was to serve for the subvention of the several trades and guilds; then for the benefit of our shipping inter-



rest; and now it is to be set apart as an independent fund for the above purpose. One vague promise supplants another, and the end is not yet.

As the correctness of my statements may be doubted if I report the substance of the new plan, I think it best to give you the verbal translation of the article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which characterizes it in the following words:

"Prof. Wagner has thus settled the fact that the Imperial Government intends to lay before the next Reichstag the bill on the tobacco monopoly as a basis for the insurance of workmen against accident or inability to work by old age. The income of the monopoly shall become '*the patrimony of the poor*.' This idea is really imposing, and, in view of its grandeur, it is quite indifferent whether it is considered as practical Christianity or State Socialism. The execution of this plan will relieve the disinherited of society, who live by the toil of their hands, from the anxieties of the days when they shall be unable to work, and will guarantee them the peaceful prospect of a secure old age. In no country, and under no government in the world, thus far, has such a peaceful solution of the social question been tried, nor has the Government anywhere caught the idea by which that truly Christian element which underlies the doctrines of the Socialists—viz., the protection of the weak and helpless—no longer left to be the capital of Social-Democratic agitators, is appropriated to its own purposes. It will really be a task worthy of the King of Prussia now, at the end of the nineteenth century, to break ground for tranquillizing the agitation among the working classes, as in its beginning he emancipated the serfs."

A few months ago the Chancellor, in the official "motives" accompanying his bill for compulsory insurance against accident, argued that it would take at least one generation to carry out that measure, and that therefore all other kinds of insurance should be postponed. And now, all at once, annuity insurance is put in the foreground of political agitation. I was perfectly thunderstruck when I read the Chancellor's new plan. If it had been published four years ago by a Social-Democratic paper, the sheet would have been confiscated and its editor prosecuted for disseminating wild communistic theories. And now all the satellites of the Chancellor praise him as a new redeemer, as if the very basis on which the structure of the social and political organism is erected were not jeopardized. I tremble for my country if similar experiments are repeated and developed to their utmost consequences. Why, then, should the Government stop here? Why not extend its patriarchal system to all profitable trades—why not exercise the functions of a baker, a butcher, and a tailor, at the state's risk? Even the Conservatives begin to suspect and denounce Bismarck's socialistic schemes and wild dreams. The other day Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, an independent proprietor of large manors, at a meeting of his political friends, asked that the Chancellor should submit his plans fully specified and worked out, in order to make an examination of his intentions possible, and most emphatically concluded his remarks with the notice that he would not become an accessory to such a swindle. On the other hand, Liebknecht, one of the Social-Democratic leaders, says that Bismarck, not having succeeded with the *bourgeoisie*, is, like Louis Napoleon, now trying his better luck with the working-classes.

"We of course accept his offers, but why should he not go a step further, and let those who are starving and have no work apply to the Government? Bismarck must advance still more, or he is lost. A tyrant cannot reach his ends by Social-Democratic reforms; socialism can only be realized by revolution. It is far from us to kiss the hand of the man who made the law against the Socialists. Bismarck will consequently fail. We will take from him what we can get, but we will ask for more, and continue to fight to the end."

Still another side of the question. At the beginning of this week the united clerical and aristocratic Protestant orthodoxy held its yearly meeting in this city. People call it the Black Conference. On this occasion the light infantry as well as the heavy artillery of the Church are accustomed to free their minds on the questions of the day. On the second and last day of their proceedings, the 25th instant, the two hundred reverend gentlemen rose to a man and sang Luther's "*Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott*" (a mighty stronghold is our Lord), to take up arms—against the Jews! Thus they entered on the discussion of the Jewish question. I will only point out two queries raised by the speakers. One of them, a clergyman, asked why it was not possible for a people, united in itself, to take from a minority (the Jews) the rights which had been granted them. Another Hotspur, Baron von Hammerstein, however, an old antediluvian fossil, spoke more to the point. His hostility against the Jews was only a pretext for his hatred of our modern civilization and economic development. It is our foremost duty, he said, to break the tyranny of capital, and by so doing to undermine the power of the Jews. Our statute law must change the basis of private law in relation to capital from the pagan Roman to a truly Christian German code. Or, in other words, let me add, we must make new statutes which will prevent a merchant or manufacturer from accumulating more money than an indebted country squire or *Junker* will ever be able to acquire. This is, at the same time, the authentic interpretation of the so-called Jewish question. You will perceive from this sample that our Conservatives understand very well how to "fructify," as the Austrians would say, Bismarck's economical whims and vagaries.

However, to return to the tobacco monopoly, its proceeds will not be so large by far as is anticipated. An old German proverb says, "You must not distribute the pieces of the bear before you have caught the beast." Prof. Wagner's computation of the sums to be derived from it is so far interesting as it repeats Bismarck's estimate. For this reason only it deserves a passing notice. He says that the monopoly in Austria yields 70 to 80 millions of marks, and that with us it will and must from the beginning bring at least double that amount—viz., 160 millions. Then he deducts interest and sinking fund, which he computes at 30 millions, and leaves a balance of 130 millions. This, in his opinion, will increase from year to year till it reaches the sum of 200 millions. Prof. Wagner only gives vague estimates, and does not even approximately prove his suppositions. I point out only one great mistake. The German smokers are estimated at about 8 millions—I believe there are not so many. If, now, not perhaps within the next year, but in fifteen to twenty years, 200 millions of marks are to be realized out of the monopoly, this number must not only not decrease, but each smoker must consume at least so much tobacco that the Government will make a yearly profit of 25 marks out of him. For the present, the first question to be answered is, How much will the Government pay for damages to the manufacturers? The committee of experts put them down at 687 millions of marks, the interest on which alone, at 4½ per cent., amounts to about 30 millions of marks. But, even granting that the monopoly in the first years of its existence will yield 180 millions net, how far will they go to cover the annuity and insurance expense?

For the coming elections the Chancellor's platform is very dangerous, as by its demagogic promises it may win over the poorer classes and effect a Conservative majority. Once laid before the Reichstag, it cannot do much harm, as

by subjecting the plan to the close examination of practical men it will prove impossible.

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#### THE EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

CAIRO, August 7, 1881.

LAST summer Colonel Gordon's private letters to members of his family, and public documents concerning his administration in Central Africa, were, with Colonel Gordon's consent, placed in the hands of Mr. Hill, who, personally unacquainted with Colonel Gordon, was informed that Colonel Gordon would neither see nor correspond with him until the book was finished and before the world.\* Colonel Gordon, moreover, refused to read the manuscript, or the proofs of the work as they passed through the press. Mr. Hill states in the preface: "The book is mine, and I must answer for it just as much as if Colonel Gordon were dead and I his literary executor."

Almost everything that has hitherto been written about Central Africa is of purely geographical or ethnological interest, but the letters published under these somewhat unusual circumstances throw much light upon the problems of governing or colonizing those lands and of ultimately bringing them within the pale of civilization. Besides possessing considerable literary merit, Colonel Gordon's letters will be of great value to the anti-slavery cause, and to all who take an interest in any one of the numerous aspects of the Central African question. Without attempting anything like a review of the more than four hundred and fifty pages of solid food for reflection which this book contains, I wish to call attention to that portion of it which sets forth the overwhelming difficulties that prevent the Sudan from being profitably or properly administered by any European or American in the service of Egypt.

Colonel Gordon was vested with supreme and absolute control of the Egyptian Sudan, a territory nearly as large as the entire portion of the United States to the east of the Mississippi River; and to-day—two years after his departure—if we except seven thousand miles of telegraph line, there is not a trace to be found of his ever having been there. I do not say this in disparagement of Colonel Gordon, whose iron constitution, indomitable energy, honesty of purpose, and genius for ruling uncivilized races are matter of common notoriety. But that the outcome of his five years' labor was a mere weaving of ropes in the sand is a most significant fact, and strengthens my belief that one hundred Gordons, working from some solidly established European colony as a base of operations, must wear themselves out in the Sudan before anything like a tolerable or profitable administration can be maintained there. For Egypt, herself possessing the faintest veneer of civilization, to attempt such a task is an absurdity. Colonel Gordon, writing from Laboré, near the Albert Nyanza, says:

"The Khedive's people are incapable of civilizing these natives, and may be described as 'conies'—a feeble race. One Arab lieutenant came up to Moogie, and you never saw such a pitiable sight. He was muffled up like his veiled wife, who accompanied him to me, begging and praying in the loudest and most pitiable terms to be allowed to go back. I threatened him with the combatch (whip), and then he left me and went to the interpreter, kissed his feet, and bothered him till he came to me for refuge. As the Arab is the dominant race, and it was not conducive to the Khedive's benefit to let a public exhibition (of which all the camp was witness) go on, I sent him down to Khartum, saying what I thought of him. It is wonderful how

\* Colonel Gordon in Central Africa, 1874-1877. [Although this work has already been reviewed in the *Nation* (No. 840), our correspondent's extracts have a practical bearing which justifies the trifling repetition involved in printing them at this date.—ED. NATION.]

+ "The conies are but a feeble folk."—Proverbs xxx., 25.

effeminate these Arabs are. The fact is these officers have committed some crime at Cairo, and are sent up here for punishment. They are the most useless set of beings I ever came across.

I am thoroughly disgusted. These people are unfit to acquire the country. However, I have one consolation: they are a great deal too timid and apathetic ever to do the numerous stations much harm, and so I do not feel any compunction in opening the route. Some Pasha will come; he will be a grand man, will neglect the stations, lose them perhaps, and the whole affair will die out, unless they send another foreigner, which they may do. I hope he will have more patience than your brother. As for the Arabs, with one exception, they are lazy, effeminate, shirking, and only seeking a hole to hide in. As for the Sudanese, they are idle, only thinking of their own comfort, and shirking."

And further (p. 161):

"The Shillouks have had some idea of government. Mehemet Ali destroyed it. Their kings had a dynasty of two hundred years' duration. They *did* number two million before Egypt civilized (?) them. . . . If you ask me what is to be done to regenerate these people (the Egyptians) I could not answer it. They are the most hopeless set. Continual oppression has made them of such a material that you could find no sound principle to work on. Nations have generally some regenerating qualities, either commercial, military, religious, or patriotic spirit. These people lack each one of these motive influences. . . . Three generations of good government would scarcely regenerate them. Their deceit is the result of fear and want of moral strength, as they have no independence in their characters. For a foreign Power to take this country (Egypt) would be most easy. The mass are far from fanatical. They would rejoice in a good government, let its religion be what it might. . . . It is the Government that needs civilizing far more than the people. . . . The way in which my suggestions for the improvement of these lands (the Equatorial Provinces) are left unanswered, shows me that they are not wished for. I want to open the country to merchants and to let the troops merely afford protection to them; but that would diminish the gains (the immediate gains) of the Government, and so I do not expect it will be done."

The evidence of Colonel Gordon, as well as that of Colonel Dye, forces us to believe the Egyptian soldiers to be an arrant set of cowards. Colonel Gordon occasionally caught one of his officers in the act of selling the Khedive's soldiers for slaves; but without going into further details the passages quoted above show the value of Egypt as a "conquering nation," as well as the folly of attempting to govern those distant provinces, some of which are as far from Cairo as Cairo is from St. Petersburg. The Sudan, instead of bringing in any revenue to Egypt, is not only not self-supporting, but costs Egypt from £50,000 to £100,000 yearly. Colonel Gordon suggests that vast cotton crops might be raised in the Sudan which would in two years produce a far greater revenue than the ivory. After reading his letters one can scarcely help agreeing with his conclusions that "The Government of the Egyptians in these far-off countries is nothing else but one of brigandage of the very worst description. It is so bad that all hope of ameliorating it is hopeless. . . . One thing is certain, *that the Egyptian should never be allowed out of his own country.*"

Writing from Khartum in May, 1877, Colonel Gordon says:

"I am guarded like an ingot of gold. I must not rise to give a chair to a guest; if I get up, every one else does the same. It is misery, and I now feel what work princes must go through. I take advantage of their ignorance of English to say to the Sheiks, 'Now, old bird, it is time for you to go'; they are delighted. The sister of the late Governor Ismail Pasha Ayoub, hearing of my appointment instead of her brother, broke all the windows of the palace—some one hundred and thirty—and cut the divans in pieces out of spite. My predecessors never allowed any one to come near them. I admit the people, and have a large petition-box with a slit in the lid, which

is filled up daily. I think the people like me, and it is an immense comfort that, while in the old régime ten or fifteen people were flogged daily, now none get flogged."

Concerning his measures for the prevention of slavery Colonel Gordon writes, Khartum, August, 1878: "I am striking daily deadly blows against the slave trade, and am establishing a sort of government of terror about it. I have hanged a man for mutilating a little boy, and would not ask leave to do so. I do not care if his Highness likes it or not." On Colonel Gordon's shoulders each man's burden lay, and such burdens brought, as they ever must in these deadly climates, nervous exhaustion and alteration of the blood. Whenever he was present all would go well, but the moment his back was turned all would go wrong. He had to be ubiquitous. In 1879 he rode 2,230 miles through the desert on camels, and 800 miles in Abyssinia on mules. In the three years, 1877, 1878, and 1879, he rode 8,490 miles on camels and mules. His average day's journey on camels was 32½ miles and on mules 10 miles.

In December, 1879, Colonel Gordon left the Egyptian service, and after a short stay in England, visited India and China in the spring and summer of 1880. He is at present commanding the Royal Engineers at Mauritius. The Sudan is "taking care of itself," and if ever it is to be opened to commerce other than that of slaves, efforts must proceed from Zanzibar, or the Congo, and not from the Nile.

## Correspondence.

### COLOR-PERCEPTION IN THE SEXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: May I respectfully request the correction of what I believe to be an error in your criticism of my letter on the "Sexual Theory of Games"?

You say in effect that science has only shown that a larger percentage of men than of women is color-blind, and not that women as a class have a finer color-sense. Dr. Daas, of Norway (quoted by Dr. Jeffries in his book on 'Color-Blindness'), on examining two hundred and eight girls, found that none were color-blind, and only five had "imperfect color-perception." I cannot give his statistics of boys, but they may be inferred from his remarks which follow:

"The better color-perception of the girls than the boys was very marked. Is this because the girls have personally more exercise with colors than boys? If this is the case, then we must assume that even very considerable degrees of color-blindness may be relieved by many years' exercise. This is, however, not probable. It is more probable that the better color-perception which the female sex has acquired and developed by many generations of handling colored objects is essentially sexual, or only inherited by the female descendants."

Prof. Magnus, of Breslau, says:

"Methodical education of color-sense does not intend either to cure color-blindness or to develop the power of perceiving colors in the sense of evolution, but to bring the color-sense which from insufficient use had become limited, or which had not been sufficiently developed, to as perfect a function as can be obtained, according to its organization."

These statements go to prove, first, that between color-blindness and a perfect color-sense there exist infinite gradations; secondly, that, though color-blindness be incurable in the individual, education of the color-sense may be productive of results even in the first generation, and still more in future generations. Your statistics of 4 per cent. refer to color-blindness, leaving quite out of consideration the imperfect color-perception.

I call attention to this because as a matter of fact it is of importance. Your further criticisms, being matters of opinion, call for no further comment. C. D. M.

New York, Sept. 10, 1881.

[Nothing is more objectionable in polemical writings, and nothing, unfortunately, more common, than to infer from what a person really says to what he says "in effect." "C. D. M." said that "long before science corroborated the fact, women have known that the majority of men have no fine perception of color." To this we replied: "We were not aware that science had shown that the majority of men have no fine perception of color. What science has shown is that a larger percentage of men than of women are color-blind; but the number is only four per cent." In other words, we merely corrected the statement that the majority of men have a defective color-sense. We never dreamed of denying that "women as a class have a finer color-sense than men," which is a fact familiar to every schoolboy. The same want of scientific accuracy, therefore, which made our correspondent overstate the defective color-perception of men induces her to imagine us guilty of going to the opposite extreme. There is no such absolute antithesis between color-blindness and imperfect color-perception as "C. D. M." makes out. Her own admission that between color-blindness and a perfect color-sense there exist infinite gradations should have guarded her against this assumption. The published statistics in regard to this matter do not refer to cases of total color-blindness, which are of very rare occurrence, but to defective perception of any one color, marked enough to be discovered by the very delicate tests which have been devised by different physiologists. A defect in the color-sense more delicate than these would certainly not prevent a young man from leaving athletics and taking up aesthetics, as the original argument implies. And, finally, if a test were made, it would doubtless be found that the very highest power to discriminate between different shades of color belongs not to milliners or flower-girls, but to painters, the majority of whom, as we said before, are males.—ED. NATION.]

### THE COMPANY OF THE SEXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although it is a pity that the defence of women on any count should be left to the irrelevant arguments of "C. D. M.," it is only to protest against one clause of your rejoinder that I venture to address you. How many women have admitted to you that meetings of their own sex "are apt to be somewhat stupid"? If the majority of the sex finds them so, why are "hen-parties" of all sorts more and more popular?

I am a woman, and not a stupid one, and in my day I was not considered unprepossessing, yet I find a well-chosen ladies' luncheon the pleasantest form of meeting I have ever taken part in. Moreover, all my life long I have preferred the society of my own sex to that of men, *ceteris paribus*, and I have had plenty of both. I do not pretend to prefer a stupid woman to a clever man as a companion, unless the difference should be compensated for by some extraordi-



nary advantage on her side or drawback on his; such, for instance, as the inveterate "shop" or wearisome cynicism which would make a good nursery-talk a relief from the conversation of some clever, well-informed men. But between a stupid man and a stupid woman, a clever man and a clever woman, or a room full of men or women, my choice has ever been for the latter. Nor am I a monster in this. Among the women whom I know best there are several, young, attractive, intelligent, and all three at once, who share my preference for our sex.

It is natural that both men and women should find in their own sex sympathy and understanding which they cannot look for from the other: the comprehension of those who have similar needs, experience, interests, and points of view—the compatriotism of sex, in a word. But, besides this, women have a power and desire to throw themselves into the feelings and positions of others which is seldom found in men; men make unstinted demands upon this altruism in their intercourse with women, and women are as ready and able to extend it to each other as to men. This goes to make the companionship of women more congenial to each other than that of men. And, while agreeable men are more apt to be stimulated by the presence of women (except where a recognized "talker" is keeping up his reputation, or is pitted against another of his calibre) to do their best in conversation than by that of their own sex, women are more anxious to "shine" among each other than among men, perhaps because they know that it is not for their brains men value them most. A woman is much more afraid of being thought a fool by another woman than by a man. These influences conduce to make women's society acceptable to each other, and the proofs that they find it so are the ladies' luncheons, kettle-drums, where man hides his diminished head, and other purely female gatherings, until at last we have reached the absurdity of ladies' dinners, with an elaboration of food which they do not eat, wine which they do not drink, and flowers which they would enjoy more at another time.

The marked predilection of women for the society of their own sex threatens to be injurious to general society; for of course there can be no real society composed solely of women or solely of men, any more than a real library composed of poetry only, or only of scientific books—not that this is a happy illustration, for in a well-chosen party of either sex there would be a variety of intellect and taste—let us say, rather, any more than a dinner-party composed wholly of talkers or wholly of listeners; for you will admit that some women listen, as well as that some men talk, or there would be no mixed society at all, except for dancing.

Now, on the other hand, do men "always manage to have a good time together"? If it be so, some of you are foully forsworn. I know of a city of several million inhabitants where a certain club gives weekly parties to which all the distinguished men of the place, as well as many undistinguished, and every stranger of note, are asked. I have heard men of every degree declare that nothing can be more stupid than these assemblages, and that nothing could induce them to attend one a second time. I have heard the same thing averred by numbers of men about nearly every man's dinner or supper club in my own place, and of every social reunion exclusively of men; and I cannot flatter myself that these complaints are made to humor me, as they often come from men in those relations which discard such subtle arts. And why, when men wish to bestow a name on a social or literary junta expressive of peculiarly select and stellar qualities, have they chosen again and

again for centuries the designation of a feminine congeries—the Pleiades?

There is the usual masculine contempt for feminine logic, or possibly for feminine humor, in your statement that women owe their superior beauty to men, by the law of the selection and survival of the fittest, since the beauty of the mother can scarcely be transmitted to her female descendants only; nor, I suppose, have the handsomest men of all times remained celibate or childless. On this point I will follow "C. D. M.'s" example and refer you to George Eliot in 'Daniel Deronda' for your answer.

But to return to female society: I cannot affirm what I have said above of the women of any country except my own, who strike me as the best company I have ever known, and of whose pleasure in the society of their own sex I am able to speak from observation. As far as I am personally concerned, I have retained my preference for my sex in my slight acquaintance with French, Italians, and Germans. I am bound to confess, however, that in England, as a general rule, if there is a companion whom a woman appears to hold in horror above all the rest of the human or brute creation, it is another woman. We do not hear of ladies' lunches and dinners in that country; nor is it wonderful that we should not, for the interval in the drawing-room after the women leave the table at a dinner party before they are joined by the men accounts for the disfavor of forms of society exclusively feminine, and deserves all that has been said and written of it by English people themselves.

Although it would not be to the point in question, I might defend myself against your probable retorts by admitting the existence of circumstances in which a woman prefers the companionship of one man to that of all woman-kind. But I will not rob you of your rejoinder, nor dispute with you that last word so dear to human nature. I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

A TRUE WOMAN.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 5, 1881.

#### PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I want to thank you for your eloquent and earnest appeal for the preservation of Niagara Falls as a park, in the issue of Sept. 1, and to urge you to further and repeated efforts in the same direction. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has for a long time annually appointed a committee to push the matter, which this year felt so discouraged that, at Cincinnati, it reported its efforts as useless. In the hope, however, that something might yet be done, the committee was continued, and Mr. G. W. Holly, of Niagara Falls, appointed chairman. As he is a gentleman enthusiastically interested in the matter, he will welcome your article, and perhaps your united efforts will accomplish the desired result. The Falls are as worthy of preservation as a national park as those in the extreme West, and possibly the general Government might take them if New York refused. Hoping that you can push the good work to success, I remain, most respectfully,

CHAS. SCHÄFFER.

1309 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1881.

#### Notes.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. will, in addition to works already enumerated in these columns, publish this fall Henry James, Jr.'s 'Portrait of a Lady'; 'Country By-Ways,' by Sarah Orne Jewett; 'The Common Sense, the Mathematics,

and the Metaphysics of Money,' by J. B. Howe; 'Eastern Proverbs and Emblems,' by the Rev. J. Long; Feuerbach's 'Essence of Christianity,' in Marian Evans's translation; 'A History of Materialism,' by F. A. Lange; an 'Index to Neander's Church History'; 'A Grammar of the Old Friesic Language,' by A. H. Cummins; 'Poems,' by Harriet Prescott Spofford; and 'Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets,' by Francis Bennoch.—Other announcements for the coming season are as follows:—G. P. Putnam's Sons: A popular edition in one volume of Tyler's 'History of American Literature'; 'Buddha and Buddhism,' by Arthur Lillie; 'Authors and Authorship,' by William S. Walsh; 'Cambridge Trifles,' by the author of 'A Day of My Life at Eton'; 'Worthies of the World,' a large volume; 'The First Book of Knowledge,' by Frederick Guthrie; 'Suicide: Studies on its Philosophy, Causes, and Prevention,' by Dr. James J. O'Dea; 'Sensation and Pain,' by C. Fayette Taylor; and 'The Usury Laws' (for the Political Education Society).—Henry Holt & Co.: 'Greece and Rome, their Life and Art,' by Jacob von Falcke, an illustrated work for the holidays; Parts 2 and 3 of Symonds's 'Renaissance in Italy,' viz., the Revival of Learning and the Age of the Despots; Baring-Gould's 'Germany, Past and Present'; Ten Brink's 'History of English Literature'; Cox's 'Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk-Lore'; 'Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them'; 'The Young Folks' History of the War for the Union,' by John D. Champlin, Jr.; Gardiner's 'Introduction to English History'; and Hardy's 'A Laodicean.'—J. W. Bouton: an *édition de luxe* of Hamerton's 'Graphic Art,' in one volume; a 'Gil Blas' in eight quarto volumes; a new edition of Jackson and Chatto's 'History of the Art of Wood-Engraving'; also, of Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters, etc.'; 'The Luxembourg Gallery'; Racinet's 'Interior Decorations'; and 'Modern Artists,' by F. G. Dumas. All these works, it is needless to add, will be richly illustrated.—Jansen, McClurg & Co.: Hauff's fairy tales, translated from the German under the title, 'Tales of the Caravan, Inn, and Palace'; a new volume of poems by Ella Wheeler; 'Haydn,' in Nohl's series of biographies; 'Golden Thoughts,' selected by S. P. Linn; and 'Golden Poems,' a new anthology prepared by Francis F. Browne, editor of the *Dial*.—Peter G. Thompson, Cincinnati, has in press 'The Parent-Heart in Song,' poems collected by Mrs. Livietta Bartlett Conner.

—The Committee of the Carlyle Memorial Fund in England have naturally looked to this country for substantial sympathy and co-operation. Mr. George Cabot Ward, the well-known banker of this city, at 52 Wall Street, has consented to receive American contributions to this object. Nothing need be said to stimulate them, as they will be spontaneous if made at all.—A movement is also on foot to remove the remains of the late Joseph Severn, H. B. M. Consul at Rome, to a place beside those of the poet Keats, whose devoted friend he was; to mark his grave with a stone like Keats's; to enclose both with a common railing and hedge; and to erect near by a common monument or memorial tablet. Each subscriber will receive a carbon-printed photographic copy of the last portrait of Keats, by Severn's own hand. Contributions may be sent to Mr. R. W. Gilder, care of *Scribner's Monthly*, 743 Broadway, New York.—Mr. Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, is prepared to furnish the auction catalogue of the famous Sunderland Library, of which the sale will begin December 1. This great collection numbers about twenty thousand volumes, and is especially strong in early editions of the works

of classic authors, and of Bibles. The early Italian writers also figure largely, there being a hundred editions of Dante for the period 1472-1583. The collector of Americana will also find his interest in the sale.—The Messrs. Appleton state that the sale of Jefferson Davis's 'Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government' at the South has been "remarkably large," as, indeed, twenty thousand sets must be considered.—A second edition of Mr. Kwong Ki Chiu's 'Dictionary of English Phrases' has been called for.—The *Century Magazine*, as *Scribner's* will be known with the November number, holds out for the coming year a promise of "Studies of the Louisiana Creoles," by George W. Cable; a new novel, "Through One Administration," by Mrs. Burnett; an illustrated series of papers on "The Opera in New York," by Richard Grant White; "The So-called Venus of Melos," by W. J. Stillman, with fine engravings; a "Life of Bewick," by Austin Dobson; and articles by Turgeneff on the "Russia of To-Day." The *Century Co.* will soon issue a photographic likeness of Dr. J. G. Holland, after the crayon-drawing by Wyatt Eaton.—*Harper's Bazar* has made a special arrangement with the South Kensington Museum for the exclusive publication of the designs of its school of needlework.—A tribute to the late Lady Blanche Murphy, by Cardinal Manning, will be one of the attractions of the October *Catholic World*, which will also have an article controverting "H. H.'s" 'Century of Dishonor.' This magazine is about seeking a transatlantic circulation through Burns & Oates, the well-known London publishers.—The September number of the *Magazine of American History* is nothing if not timely. It was issued in season for the late centennial celebration of the defence of Fort Griswold against the British and Tory-American attack (Sept. 6, 1781), under Benedict Arnold, and it repeats the painful details of this most atrocious incident of the Revolutionary struggle. It also gives interesting genealogical particulars concerning the Ledyard family, and otherwise illuminates the historic record. The Yorktown celebration, too, receives another instalment of fresh data, most noteworthy being some charming letters to his wife written by St. George Tucker, the stepfather of John Randolph of Roanoke, and that humane jurist whose 'Dissertation on Slavery' (1796), advocating gradual abolition in Virginia, is a precious rarity for the collector. Mr. Stevens has increased the obligation of his readers by accompanying the letters and a biographical sketch of Judge Tucker with his portrait—one of the St.-Mémin vignettes. The face is worthy of the philanthropist, and bears a not fanciful resemblance to Washington's.—The "First Supplement" to the Catalogue of the Taunton (Mass.) Public Library is rather a gain to the usefulness of that institution than to bibliography. We like the continued use of manila paper. The cover bears the city seal, with the disputed motto, "Dux femina facti."—Mr. James Terry, of the Central Park Museum of Natural History, describes in an interesting communication to the *Evening Post* his discovery of pre-historic mounds on the eastern extremity of the Long Sault island, situated midway in the rapids of that name in the River St. Lawrence. The relics obtained were remarkable, and have been sent to the Museum.—Circulars of Information Nos. 1 and 2 of the Bureau of Education treat respectively of the construction of library buildings (Mr. W. F. Poole's paper), and of the relation of education to industry and technical training in American schools.—Father Curci's 'I vecchi zelanti e la nuova Italia' has been put in the "Index," and the author has "submitted," as he promised to do in his preface. But the submission will not have much practical effect,

as he had sold the copyright to the publisher, who is now preparing a second edition, the first being entirely exhausted.

—All signs point to the increasing pursuit of historical studies in this country, and apparently the approaching season is to be remarkable for literary productiveness in this line. We reported, a fortnight ago, the two series, of great promise, undertaken by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., namely, "American Men of Letters" and "American Statesmen." We have now to add the announcement, by Charles Scribner's Sons, of the preparation of a third, hardly less important and significant, bearing the title of the "Campaigns of the Civil War." Twelve volumes are expected to embrace the whole story, and these have been apportioned as follows: 'The Outbreak of the Rebellion,' by John G. Nicolay, President Lincoln's private secretary; 'From Fort Henry to Corinth,' by Judge M. F. Force (late Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers); 'The Peninsula,' by Alexander S. Webb (late General commanding Second Division, Second Corps); 'The Army under Pope,' by John C. Ropes; 'The Antietam and Fredericksburg,' by Francis W. Palfrey (late Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers); 'Gettysburg,' by Abner Doubleday (late Brevet Major-General United States Army); 'The Army of the Cumberland,' by Henry M. Cist (late Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers); 'The Campaign of Atlanta,' and 'The March to the Sea—Franklin and Nashville,' by Jacob D. Cox (late Major-General United States Volunteers); 'The Campaigns of Grant in Virginia,' by Andrew A. Humphreys (late Brevet Major-General United States Army); 'The Mississippi,' and one other volume. The first two will be issued in October. The volumes will be duodecimo in size, of about 250 pages each, and illustrated with maps and plans, and the price of each will be one dollar. The work is therefore of a thoroughly popular character, while the list of writers ensures a high level of accuracy and literary execution.

—An American scholar, engaged in the study of Keltic, desires to learn if there are others interested in the same pursuit. He may be addressed through the Publisher of the *Nation* ("Columba").

—A correspondent writes us from Tennessee:

"In your issue of September 1 you say that the minority report of a committee on the subject of municipal reform in Massachusetts remark in their report that no cities outside of New England, except Philadelphia and Baltimore, have the 'double-headed city council.' This is a mistake. Nashville, Tenn., for one, has had it at least ever since 1858. Her City Council consists of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Common Councilmen. The Mayor has a veto, but a concurrent two-thirds majority will overcome it. This municipal arrangement has, moreover, worked excellently."

—The death of Mr. Sidney Lanier, at Lynn, N. C., on the 8th instant, removes a poet and man of letters of much promise and of considerable accomplishment. Mr. Lanier was a Georgian and fought on the Confederate side during the civil war. About ten years ago he went to Baltimore to reside, and at first attempted to practice law, but his health compelled him to confine himself to rather desultory literary work. This, however, he pursued in anything but a dilettante spirit, and perhaps the most marked characteristic of his production is the evident amount of care expended upon it. His poetry is eminently thoughtful and studied; so much so, indeed, as too frequently to sacrifice the lyric to the epigrammatic quality. The felicity of the following, for example, is mainly epigrammatic:

"O age that half believ'st thou half believ'st  
Half doubt'st the substance of thine own half doubt,  
And, half perceiving that thou half perceiv'st,  
Stand'st at thy temple door, heart in, head out!"

It would be easy to quote from his poems much which essays poetry and falls short of it in just this way, but which does not thus atone for its shortcoming. A deficient sense of humor cannot but be remarked in much that he wrote, from the ambitious and rather ecstatic cantata composed for the opening of the Centennial Exposition to such positive doggerel as

"Look up the land, look down the land;  
The poor, the poor, the poor, they stand."

On the other hand, a true and not common poetic feeling is often manifested, unobscured by either the effort at polished condensation and pithiness or the effort at exaltation. Such a figure as

"Than half-wing openings of the sleeping bird  
Some dream of danger to her young hath stirred,"

could occur only to a poet, and only by a poet be thus happily expressed. Mr. Lanier was, in fact, to an appreciable degree of dignity and excellence in advance of the magazine poets with whom, nevertheless, his work, by its meagre amount and general character, of necessity classed him. He was, we believe, an accomplished musician, and wrote an ingenious book on "The Science of English Verse," in which he attempted to substitute musical notation for the ordinary prosodical signs—a work prohibited by its scheme from ever becoming popular or very useful. He lectured on English literature at the Johns Hopkins University, and his condensations, 'The Boy's Froissart' and 'The Boy's King Arthur,' must have already won for him an enviable measure of gratitude from both old and young.

—The author of 'The Brotherhood of Thieves; or, A True Picture of the American Church and Clergy,' died last week at his home in Worcester, Mass. The title of this work implies a remote date, and in fact the publication belongs in the year 1843. At that time Stephen Symonds Foster had been five years out of college (he was a graduate of Dartmouth), and not too long out of the Union Theological Seminary to deprive his testimony of weight as an expert. He had been drawn into the swelling flood of abolitionism, and, dedicating his life to the extirpation of slavery, he took as his specialty the guiltiness of the church in regard to the overshadowing evil of that day. Not content to deliver his testimony from anti-slavery platforms or in tracts, he used to confront the clergy in their own temples, with an effect upon them and their congregations which could only be matched by the primitive Quaker disturbances of Puritan meetings, and with the necessary consequence to himself of being rudely ejected in spite of, or partly because of, his utter non-resistance. A more resolute man never lived, nor a gentler or more amiable in his private relations, between which and his public utterances the contrast was stupendous. Nature, while endowing Mr. Foster with an enormous "bump of combativeness" and a hard logical sense, had denied him the faintest ray of humor—a fact as perceptible to his associates, who esteemed him and made allowance for him, as it was exasperating to an unsympathetic audience. Our greatest humorist, now American Minister at the Court of St. James's, in some familiar verses, written "in steamboat haste" but with infallible characterization, thus described him in the winter of 1846:

"Hard by, as calm as summer even,  
Smiles the reviled and pelted Stephen,  
The unappealable Bonapartes,  
To all the churches and the clergies;  
The grim savant who, to complete  
His own peculiar cabinet,  
Contrived to label with his kicks  
One from the followers of Elias Hicks;  
Who studied mineralogy,



Not with soft took upon the knee,  
But learned the properties of stones,  
By contact sharp of flesh and bones,  
And made the *experimentum crucis*  
With his own body's vital juices;  
A man with cautious endurance,  
A perfect gem for life insurance;  
A kind of maddened John the Baptist,  
To whom the harshest word comes aptest;  
Who, struck by stone or brick ill-starred,  
Eurus tack on epithet as hard,  
Which, deadlier than stone or brick,  
Has a propensity to stick.  
His oratory is like the scream  
Of the iron horse's frenzied team,  
Which warns the world to leave a space  
For the black engine's swerveless race.  
Ye men with neckcloths white, I warn you—  
Labet a whole haymow in corau."

On the Sabbath question it will readily be guessed that Mr. Foster's views were not orthodox. He had been brought up to think it "a very great sin to take up an axe and cut a stick of wood" (for "the sound of the axe must not be heard upon the Sabbath"), but, in his own words again: "I could lift my foot a dozen times to break it." He made amends for all this in adult life by chopping wood by the roadside and getting in his hay on Sunday, not because he thought seven days of toil a good thing for the race, but to censure what he considered the superstition of his neighbors. In 1845 he married Miss Abby Kelley, who may be regarded as the pioneer in the woman's-rights movement in this country, and who was the rock on which the abolitionists split at their memorable convention in 1840. As she yet lives, we need not quote Lowell's tribute to her also. Of late years Mr. and Mrs. Foster have steadily refused to pay taxes on their homestead, on the ground of woman's deprivation of the suffrage. Their protest has caused them much annoyance, but the interposition of friends has saved them from the sheriff. Mr. Foster had nearly completed his seventy-second year.

—Census Bulletin No. 261, by Prof. G. Brown Goode, gives the statistics of the fishing interest on the Great Lakes. The total number of men employed in the business in 1879 was 5,050, and the total capital invested was \$1,345,975. The plant included 1,656 vessels and boats, 1,500 pounds, 44,544 gill nets, and 148 seines. The total product of the fisheries was 68,720,000 pounds, valued, as fresh fish, at \$1,652,900, an average per man engaged in the business of \$327. Of the total catch 21,463,900 pounds were whitefish, 6,804,600 were trout, 15,356,330 herring, and 7,012,100 pounds were sturgeon. The remainder were variously denominated as hard, soft, rough, coarse, and mixed fish. Of the total amount 43,122,270 pounds were sold fresh, 16,793,540 pounds were salted, 2,821,650 were frozen, and 1,731,770 were smoked. The product of caviare was 230,160 pounds, valued at \$34,315; that of isinglass 3,909 pounds, having a value of \$5,765, and of oil 5,680 gallons, valued at \$2,280. The total value of all products, fresh, salted, frozen, and smoked fish, caviare, isinglass, and oil, was \$1,784,050.

—In a recent interview, the Canadian weather-"prophet" allowed his secret to be quizzed from him as follows: "I discovered . . . that seasons and years recur in couplets and triads." A few moments later in the conversation, his self-confidence having been apparently shattered by the exposure of his mistakes in these columns last May, and in the New York *Tribune* within a fortnight, he made the astounding admission: "Sometimes I am bothered by my inability to decide whether I have entered a couplet or triad of seasons, and until that matter is settled I am all at sea." But he immediately reassumed his fighting-gear, and exclaimed, "Such a miss is not possible once in a thousand times." The reporter abstained from pushing him to the wall by subjoining, "How can a thing possess either couplets or triads which has not even units, since the 'season' is an artifi-

cial and not a natural division of time?" It is time the press ceased to give currency to Mr. Vennor's preposterous guessing.

—Mr. John S. Dwight has issued a sort of "post-mortem number" of his *Journal of Music* in which the reasons for its discontinuance are frankly indicated. The paper did not pay, but actually entailed a loss upon its editor, who at last got tired of the struggle to keep it alive without the means to make it such a journal as he desired. It has been suggested that the demise of the *Journal*, after an honorable career of thirty years, is due to its uncompromising hostility towards modern music and its exclusive devotion to the so-called classical school. There is some truth in this suggestion, but it does not cover the whole ground, for the late *Musical Review*, which was an enthusiastic advocate of the claims of modern composers, and in its general tone much more impartial and just, as well as more "newsy" and enterprising, than the *Journal of Music*, succumbed to the same fate after a much shorter career. In both these cases, we are inclined to think, the cause of failure cannot be ascribed to the management or the character of the periodical, but, as Mr. Dwight rightly suggests, to the fact that "there is not in this country now and never has been any adequate demand or support for a musical journal of the highest character." Even in Germany, where everybody is supposed to be musical, most of the papers devoted to this art alone lead but a precarious existence. In America, musical culture of the highest kind is almost entirely confined to the cities, and there the daily papers so constantly anticipate the weekly musical journals in news and criticism that there is little demand for the latter when they appear. It cannot be denied, indeed, that in Germany, and to some extent in France and England, the daily papers furnish more readable criticisms than the musical papers. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the Berlin *Boersen-Courier* and *Tageblatt*, the Leipzig *Tageblatt*, and the London *Times* are the papers to which the musician turns most eagerly for the latest and most reliable views on his art. But it should be noted that in these papers time is not considered as important as quality and literary art; and perhaps in course of time American nervousness will so far subside as to enable us to prefer a well-digested weekly or semi-weekly feuilleton on musical events to a fresh, but hurried and imperfect, daily criticism of last night's concerts.

—In Part XIV. of Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' which has just made its appearance (New York: Macmillan), and extends from Richter to Schoberechner, the longest article is that on Rossini, by M. G. Chouquet. Besides Rousseau, Salieri, and Scarlatti, the creator of modern opera, several living composers are discussed, among them Rubinstein, Saint-Saëns, and Scharwenka. The articles on Rubinstein and Saint-Saëns are good as far as they go, but disappointing by reason of their shortness. True, the career of these artists is not yet closed, but enough interesting material might have been found for longer accounts, which would have been welcomed, because few composers engage the attention of the public more than they do just now. Of executive musicians Rubini, Sarasate, Sainton, Sanley, Sauret, and the minor artists are mentioned. Rubini, it would seem, was not only the most celebrated of modern tenor singers, but by far the most wonderful musician that ever lived, for he succeeded, according to the author of the article on him, in "gathering up and expressing in one song the varied emotions of a whole opera" (!) The Scala

Theatre of Milan, and the San Carlo of Naples, are briefly described, as are also the instruments called saxhorn and saxophone, after their inventor, M. Sax. Of the musical forms defined, Saraband, Round, Scherzo, Sanctus, and Romance are of importance. The articles Romantic, Roi des Violons, Royal Academy of Music, and others are of general interest. The names of Ries, Romberg, and Rummel are specimens of "those musical families of whom, from the Bachs downward, so many are encountered in Germany."

—Reliable information has at last been published in regard to the performances of Wagner's "Parsifal," which are to take place in Bayreuth next summer. The editor of the Berlin *Boersen-Courier*, who is one of Wagner's most intimate friends, announces the following particulars. The full rehearsals will begin on Sunday, July 2, at Bayreuth, and the first two performances will take place on the 26th and 28th of the same month, for the benefit of the patrons only, i. e., for those who have subscribed fifteen marks annually for the last three years. These will be followed by fourteen public performances on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday of each week, ending August 29. The rôle of *Kundry* has been assigned to Fräulein Marianne Brandt of Berlin, one of the very best living vocalists, whose wonderful impersonation of the part of *Ortrud* in "Lohengrin" would alone have sufficed to secure for her a national reputation. The piano score is to be prepared by Herr Engelbert Humperdinck, the young musician who recently gained so much notoriety by securing both the Meyerbeer and Mozart prizes. This last announcement about him is the most complimentary of any yet made, and it would seem as if at last a new musical genius had made his appearance.

—A new edition of Miss Burney's 'Evelina' has just been added to Bohn's Novelists' Library (Scribner & Welford), with an introduction and notes by Annie Raine Ellis. The notes are wisely few, and are mainly devoted to descriptions of the various places of fashionable resort mentioned in the text; a few retail the gossip of Mrs. Thrale, Boswell, and Johnson over the different characters; and but two are superfluous, the information they contain being drawn from the book itself. It is always a matter of regret when an old book takes to crutches; it seems an anticipation of the day when it will be finally out of the race and fall into Voltaire's category of classics whose reputation is secure because they are never read. It is proper to express acknowledgments, therefore, for the self-restraint of an editor who would rather risk the omission of a necessary than the insertion of a superfluous note. In this case the work is well done, and the result ought to be that 'Evelina' will strengthen its position and win new admirers. The introduction is written from the standpoint of Macaulay's essay, and, remembering how thoroughly he disposed of Croker, an elaborate defence of Miss Burney from the charge of understating her age and gaining admiration for her work as the product of a girl of seventeen, was hardly necessary. On the appearance of the novel it was natural that the public should consider such keen observation of character and manners the fruit of experience, and upon learning that it was the work of a young girl (for Miss Burney was but twenty-four) should infer that it was a page of personal experience, and that she like her heroine was but seventeen. Certainly no elaborate confutation of Croker is now needed to convince people that she was not responsible for the public's natural mistake. The "epilogue" which follows the introduction defends Miss Burney's claim to superior

influence with the royal family as regards the counter claim set up by the family editor of Mrs. Delaney's correspondence for the latter, and again by Mr. Hare in a note to his 'Life of the Baroness Bunsen,' Mrs. Delaney's great-grand-niece. Perhaps it does not greatly matter which of the ladies had the ear of the "sweet Queen" at that court which the editor of the present volume accuses of corrupting the English style of Mme. D'Arblay, as was said of the Bishop of Salisbury, preceptor of the Duke of Kent: "Living much at Windsor, . . . he had imbibed the bad style of manners belonging to that place."

#### TAINE'S JACOBIN CONQUEST.—II.

*Les Origines de la France Contemporaine.* Par H. Taine, de l'Académie Française. La Révolution. Tome II. La Conquête Jacobine. Paris: Hachette; New York: F. W. Christern.

*The Jacobin Conquest.* By H. Taine. Translated by John Durand. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

TAINE has propounded a riddle, he has not provided the answer. His facts are invaluable, his theories are, as an explanation of these facts, all but worthless. The riddle which he forces on the attention of historians is this: How did it happen that, in a great, flourishing, civilized country, such as was France in the eighteenth century, a minority of ruffians and blackguards—the very scum of the earth, if Taine's picture of them be correct—thwarted, defeated, and subdued to their will the vast majority of their countrymen? How was it that this extraordinary victory repeated itself at each successive crisis of a struggle extending over years? To give examples, as Taine does, of the weakness of the Constitutionalists, of the combined folly and feebleness of the Girondists, of the astounding audacity with which each successive minority was able to outwit its opponents, is, in reality, rather to re-state the problem to be solved than to provide its solution. Such explanation as Taine does afford may fairly be summed up as follows: The best, no less than the worst, minds in France were crammed with false political theories uncorrected by any practical experience, in the conduct of affairs. The old form of government had broken up; the new constitution was unworkable, and required, to be worked at all, exactly those virtues in which Frenchmen are most deficient. In the absence of any legal and efficient government, inferior and bastard forms of government sprang up, so to speak, of themselves. The sovereignty which had fallen from the hands of the king, and had never been grasped by the constitutional authorities, was seized by the clubs, which gradually formed an organized society, headed by the Jacobins of Paris. Legal right was on one side, real force was on another, and force triumphed. Moreover, the respectable majority were hampered by their own scruples, and had to contend with adversaries who had no scruples whatever. To use a metaphor which Taine employs, if we remember rightly, more than once, the majority were like an honest man playing at cards with sharpers. He keeps the rules of the game; they cheat. If by any accident luck turns in his favor, they blow out the candles and rob him. It is no wonder that the honest man loses every penny.

Now all this and a great deal more of the same kind which is urged and repeated by Taine is true as far as it goes, but it certainly is a very inadequate answer to the questions which need a reply. Indeed, the main importance of Taine's explanations is that they betray the existence in the mind of a very intelligent Frenchman living in 1881 of a sentiment exactly similar to the

feelings which he attributes to his ancestors of 1791; for Taine obviously thinks that respectable men cannot defend themselves against blackguards unless the party of order have the Government on their side. That Taine should feel in this way does suggest a partial solution of the problem why respectable Frenchmen have constantly been defeated by ruffians. Still, Taine's explanations remain, on his own showing, completely inadequate for their purpose. The same men who, as long as they were conspirators or insurgents, displayed infernal cunning and reckless audacity, become, on his view, from the moment when they are called upon to resist aggression, as silly as children and as weak as women. The Girondists, while they attack the throne, are invincible; when they are called upon to defend the Republic they are at once routed. The great Danton is a giant of strength while he heads the revolutionary movement. He assuredly is not a man of scruples. From the minute when he is called upon to act on the defence he hesitates and fails, and yields to a man admittedly his inferior in talent, energy, and resource. The internal inconsistency of Taine's own theories is hidden from him by a singular ambiguity of expression. The term "Jacobin" has in his mouth an extraordinary vagueness and uncertainty of meaning. As opposed to the Constitutionalists, the Jacobins are the whole body of Democrats or Republicans; as opposed to the Gironde, the Jacobins are the followers of Danton and Robespierre. By this lax use of words Taine conceals from his readers that the very men who (say) on the 10th of August triumphed by their astounding energy as Jacobins, on the 31st of May fell from power through their astonishing want of energy as Girondists. Views which can be made self-consistent only by the aid of verbal ambiguities must inevitably be, if not false, yet certainly incomplete; and the aim of thoughtful students should be, while admitting the weightiness and importance of Taine's facts, to discover, if not a solution for the problems which he leaves unsolved, at any rate some explanation of the inadequacy and inconsistency of his theory of the Revolution.

One cause of Taine's failure to deal satisfactorily with the facts which he narrates is that his book is based upon a radically defective plan. His intention is to trace the origin of French institutions, or to trace out historically the growth of the customs, habits, modes of thought, and institutions which make up the constitution of modern France. Now, an author who undertakes to perform this task might write a history of the Revolution, or he might, as seems to have been De Tocqueville's purpose, give an analysis of the principles which influenced or guided the Revolutionary movement, and which exert their power unto this day. Perhaps Taine proposed to follow in the steps of his great predecessor, but in fact he has adopted neither of the courses which are fairly open to him. He has not written a history, even in outline, of the events occurring between the opening of the States-General and the fall of the Girondists. All that concerns the wars of the Revolution, the treason of Dumouriez, and scores of other transactions without a knowledge of which no one could follow the course of French politics, does not find a place in his book. On the other hand, he has not given, we venture to say that he has not the powers requisite for giving, an analysis of the principles which underlie and govern the course of events. What he has done is to give extremely minute circumstantial and, we gladly admit, most valuable accounts of particular transactions. His work is essentially fragmentary. He has never grasped his topic as a whole, and does not appear to see that it must be grasped as a whole if it is to be

made the basis of moral or political inferences. It is possible to isolate one definite part of a series of events and treat of it alone, as, for example, Doniol has treated of the legislation affecting the tenure of land in France; but it is not possible to deal with the general bearings of a great historical crisis and leave whole masses of facts and their effects entirely out of consideration. Thus, who can doubt that the weakness of the Constitutionalists had the closest connection with the King's flight to Varennes, or that the Girondists were hopelessly damaged in their own eyes (though they might not confess the fact) as well as in the eyes of the country by the treason of the general who had seemed the heroic defender of France? How is it possible to suppose that the fact made patent to the world in Mortimer-Ternaux's pages, and certainly known to the political leaders at Paris, that Dumouriez's treason had all but succeeded, and that the army was within an ace of following the leadership of their commander, did not influence the whole course of the contest between the Jacobins and their opponents? Who can suppose that the conduct of the Republicans can be even understood without reference to the relations maintained between the court and foreign powers? To explain the Revolution while leaving most important matters out of account is an absolute impossibility. The radical defects in Taine's plan would of themselves almost account for the shortcomings of his work, but, added to the defect we have noted in the scheme of his book, there are also essential errors in his whole point of view, two of which deserve special notice.

He does not, in the first place, show any perception of the immense difficulty presented by the task which French statesmen who wished to lay the foundation of French liberty had to perform. We do not for a moment deny that they all, from Lafayette downwards, displayed a good deal of unpardonable weakness, and a great deal of much more pardonable incapacity, which was little else than another name for inexperience. But to suppose, as Taine apparently supposes, that if the French Government would but have firmly repressed popular disorder all would have been well, is to ignore the essential features of the situation. The difficulty to be overcome was how to control at once the court and the mob. There was a danger, and a perfectly real danger, though Taine seems to forget this, of reaction as well as of foreign invasion. There was, on the other hand, a danger, the existence of which he never forgets, of falling under the supremacy of the multitude. You cannot judge men like Lafayette or Roland justly unless you remember the twofold peril to which the cause of freedom was exposed. That Taine or any man of his generation should overlook the chance that to disarm the populace might be to arm the court, is the more inexcusable because the events of 1848 proclaim as loudly how great is, in revolutionary eras, the risk of reaction, as the events of 1791 proclaim how fearful at such times is the danger of anarchy. In 1848 the party of order throughout Europe, and especially in France, followed precisely the course which Taine thinks ought to have been pursued by the men of '89 or '91. They rallied after the first check; they played off one part of the populace against another; they trusted the rulers who from one end of the Continent to the other swore to protect constitutional liberty; they used cannon and grapeshot against the mob who but a few months before were flattered as the defenders of freedom. We all know the result. With rare exceptions, the ruler, were he emperor, king, or president, turned the reaction to his own account. At Paris, at Vienna, at Berlin, and at Naples the despots of the day re-



imposed the yoke which the people had for a moment shaken off, and made it tenfold heavier than before. There were in 1852 few enlightened Liberals who did not bitterly repent of the policy by which the party of order had played the game of despotism. Can any fair judge doubt that if (say) Lafayette had coerced the mob of Paris, or if the Swiss had been allowed to disperse the insurgents of the 10th of August by rounds of grape-shot, the Court would have soon made short work of the Liberals and of the institutions which Liberal Frenchmen were attempting to found? To say that Lafayette and his friends or Roland and his party committed deplorable mistakes, is true; but to deny that they were placed amidst perils from which the wisest of statesmen could with difficulty have extricated himself, with success, argues either blindness or gross unfairness. Moreover, the dread of reaction perplexed the moral judgment of men who, with all their faults, undoubtedly had a sincere love for their country. It was absolutely impossible for any Frenchman who hated the *ancien régime* to pursue a policy which was certain to bring him into alliance with nobles who detested the Revolution. Taine, in a striking passage too long for quotation, describes the terror felt by the peasantry lest the miseries of the bad old times should return, and hosts of patriots whose own interests or lives were menaced by Revolutionary excesses deliberately chose rather to be the victims of injustice than run the risk of restoring an abominable state of society. What was the true sentiment of France is apparent from the popularity of Napoleon's early government: the whole country rallied round a ruler who for the first time promised to secure France at once against the disorder and against the return of the *ancien régime*.

Taine does not, in the second place, ever make plain to his readers whether he does or does not look upon the events of the Revolution as to a great extent the result of deliberate plot or conspiracy. There and again he uses language, especially with regard to the Duke of Orleans, which suggests a belief that design and intrigue had a good deal more to do with producing popular demonstrations than is, we suppose, believed by most modern historians. The view that world-wide events are the result of Machiavellian machinations is rather out of date, but it is certainly probable that writers like Carlyle have very considerably exaggerated the spontaneous character of the tumults at Paris. The point is one on which accurate information is much needed; but, though Taine hints at dark designs planned by the hangers-on of the Duke of Orleans, he does not adduce specific facts in support of his mysterious intimations. He perhaps has never made up his own mind on the question whether direct conspiracy deeply influenced the course of events. But an author who on such a point is himself in doubt is hardly a safe guide through the labyrinth of a period which, though in one sense well known, is in another full of obscurity.

Taine, moreover, still retains his belief in one portion of the Revolutionary legend. He kindles into something like enthusiasm when alluding to the exploits of the volunteers. No one can wonder at his fervor. The day will never come when any Frenchman—one might say any lover of freedom—can think of the youths who repulsed the despots of Europe and carried the tricolor in triumph through the capitals of Europe, without admiration. But it is difficult to retain one part of a legend while you reject the rest. Can it be that all the men who crossed the frontier were heroes, while the men of the same class who stayed at home were unredeemed ruffians? Surely not. A view which makes the French-

man who stays at home a totally different man from the Frenchman who fights abroad must be infected with error. The mistake is, we venture to assert, twofold. The volunteers fought well, but they were not quite the heroes that they are painted in French romance. There is no reason to suppose that a French sailor differed from a French soldier; and any one who chooses to refer to the 'Life of Macaulay' may find a striking picture of what French sailors who sang *Ça Ira* and shouted *Vive la République!* might be when they got a chance of plundering and wrecking an establishment devoted to the promotion of philanthropy. On the other hand, the roughs who crammed the Jacobin clubs were not all of them graceless scoundrels. Fanaticism is a tremendous evil, but it almost implies the existence of real enthusiasm. Taine overlooks the reality of that Jacobin faith which, with all its monstrous faults, was at one time a genuine faith which, in its way, moved mountains.

#### BIBLICAL ENGLISH.

*A Glossary of Difficult, Ambiguous, or Obsolete Bible Words.* With Illustrative Quotations from English Writers of the Period of the Authorized Version. By the Rev. J. Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. New York, 1881.

THOUGH we now have a part of the Bible, and are soon to have the whole of it, in a motley half-new dress, the interest which has been felt in the production of King James's revisers, as regards its language, instead of abating, is likely, for obvious reasons, rather to increase. To the works of which this interest has, within the last few years, prompted the preparation, another is now added, differing from its forerunners mainly in not being confined to the elucidation of obscurities.

Dr. Lumby's 'Glossary,' at least as to a considerable share of its contents, is intended to meet the wants of those who are still occupied with acquiring the merest rudiments of learning. For instance, under *a*, it offers definitions of *ado*, *abms*, *aloof*, *anon*, *apace*, and, of course, of *ad-jure*, *affinity*, *albeit*, and *amerece*. If of uniform execution throughout, it would spare one even the trouble of seeking elsewhere for the meanings of the most familiar expressions; but the design in conformity with which simplicities of this description are admitted is carried out anything but thoroughly. At the same time, however, that it fitfully descends to the humble level just indicated, the elementary students whose needs it aims to supply will often, in the absence of supplementary explanations derived *ab extra*, find it a strange sort of aid towards enlightening their ignorance. Thus, of what use can it be to such to be referred, for an etymology, to a Greek word? And suppose that this word is submitted by a pupil to his teacher: it is in the Roman character, and while, for all that, an unmitigated enigma to the former, is to the latter, if he knows Greek, a present of a gratuitous metamorphosis. The teacher, it is assumed, is Grecian enough to expound *apōskertasamenoi* (under *carriage*), and Latinist enough to interpret *digito monstrandum* (under *monster*). We cannot help thinking that a practical experience of the illiterate, or a more judicious estimate of their requirements and the requirements of their immediate instructors, would have suggested a good deal to Dr. Lumby, either for addition or for omission.

The reader is informed at the beginning of the 'Glossary,' that its illustrations "are chosen, as much as possible, from authors of the Elizabethan and Jacobean times; but now and then, to indicate that a word is old, an example of it

has been given from Chaucer; while, on the contrary, a few examples have been selected from Milton and Dryden, when a word continued to be used in its Biblical sense to a late date." The principles here intimated, it seems to us, are not all of them readily reconcilable with sound judgment. Chaucer is here and there appealed to, and so is his predecessor, Robert Mannyng; and why their names should not appear, if at all, very constantly, is not easy of discovery. And the same objection is valid with reference to Milton and Dryden. In fact, but few of the citations adduced are strictly to the proper purpose, which ought, at any rate primarily, to show from the more popularly intelligible writers of the early part of the seventeenth century, how far, as regards items of language now laid aside, King James's revisers adhered to the usage of their contemporaries. And why should words and meanings which are still current, or were so short of many generations ago, be treated as if they belonged to antiquity? To be more explicit, before *anon* is reached, quotations are given for *abroad* (out of doors), *ado*, *advertise* (inform), *advisement* (counsel), the conjunction *against*, *allegory*, *amerece*, and *angle* (for fishing), from Burton, Gesson, Latimer, Ralph Robinson, Shakspeare, Selden, Howell, and Lyly, respectively. A most mistimed jumble is this, surely, and one, further, of a nature, where not to lead the uninformed astray, to perplex them; seeing that the second and the last four expressions specified are to this hour in circulation, that *advertise*, for "inform," lived on into the last century, and that *abroad*, for "out of doors," and *advisement* still survive as provincialisms. Illustrations quite as inappropriate as those here instanced encumber every page of Dr. Lumby's unequal performance. And why, under *a* alone, has he left the Biblical *addicted*, *admiration*, *ambassage*, *ambushments*, *answer*, *appearance*, and *attent* unillustrated? As to his quotations under *overflow* and *vehement*, it might be inferred that he countersigned *overflow* as the past participle of the first, and *respect* for "considerate." He ought, besides, to have perceived that his extracts under *settle* and *spring* are inapposite. So, too, is the extract under *sort*, an extract illustrative, nevertheless, of *sort*—"mass," "herd," or the like—in "all the sort of you," an expression in the Prayer-Book version of the Psalms which he has overlooked, just as he has *save*, the quasi-preposition, in "forty stripes *save* one," while making a muddle of *save*, *saving*, the conjunction.

Nor are his shortcomings by any means yet fully exhibited. The article on *all to*, a combination hastily made equivalent to "all to pieces," requires to be essentially recast. How, in *all torend*, is *all* "added" to *torend*? That "*all to* became used [*sic*] as an adverb" is a fact of no relevance to *all tobrake* in Judges; as to which it certainly ought to have been pointed out that the ordinary reading, *all to break*, is simply some wisacre's alteration of it. Moreover, Shakspeare's *tobless* and *topinch*, unprecedented by *all*, disprove the assertion that, "by the time of Spenser, *all* was invariably joined with [*sic*] *to*." Concerning *bank*, applied to earth, we would ask, in what part of the world the word is "now used only of the ground by the side of a river"? *Caul* is not, in the Bible, restricted physiologically, as it is laid down to be, to the sense of "pericardium." In connection with *chapman*, the outworn phrase *good cheap* is wrongly accounted for. *Coast* was of old often one with "region," as well as with "any border-land." *Deceivableness*, for "deceptiveness," was not "rare" in the literature of bygone ages, as is evident from more than twenty quotations for it which lie before us. To say that *lewd* now signifies "vicious" might be

taken to imply that lying and other kinds of naughtiness belong to a different ethical category. *Morian*, it should have been distinctly noted, has been replaced by *Moor*. *Nephew* was not formerly, among the designations of direct descendants, in all cases "grandson," with which alone it is represented as synonymous in the Bible. *Once* is explained by "sometime" (*sic*); and *sometime* by "once." And who now ever uses the antiquated *sometime* otherwise than of the past? The substantive *quarrel*, in the passage of Colossians which is particularized, is not "complaint," the marginal lection, and that preferred by the author's fellow-revisionists, but "matter, cause, or ground of complaint." *Do*, as in "we do you to wit," is overpassed in its alphabetical place; and no cognizance is taken of the factitive *have* in "have me excused." But, though tempted to go on with minutiae such as these, we must hold our hands.

Markedly deserving of all praise are the articles on *away with*, *ceiled*, *cockatrice*, *commune*, *frontlets*, *froward*, *jeopard*, *runagate*, *seem*, *shrewd*, *stomach*, *stomacher*, and *surfeiting*. *O si sic omnia!*

Notwithstanding what has been effected by Mr. Booker in his 'Obsolete Scripture Words,' by Messrs. Eastwood and Wright in their 'Bible Word-book,' by Mr. Davies in his 'Bible English,' and by Dr. Lumby in his 'Glossary,' a kindred work of wider scope than any or all of them, and of thorough practical utility, especially for the young, still remains a desideratum. Not in our century, at all events, will King James's Bible be transferred from the table to the bookshelf, as an antique curiosity. Looking to its manifold obscurities, assistance should therefore be devised for all, in the way of rendering its language completely intelligible, which, to the multitude and even to most scholars, it is far from being at present. Indeed, we venture to say that not one English-speaking person in a hundred thousand can, without very special study, read half a dozen consecutive chapters of it without being stumbled by archaisms, or without being unconsciously misled by them. Yet the case would indisputably have been otherwise, except for an unfortunate prepossession on the part of its executants in favor of superannuated phraseology; a thesis which, by the by, for its promise of ungarnished and interesting fruit, may be commended to the aspiring philologist, who would select a line of nice investigation hitherto well-nigh wholly neglected, and who is minded to gird up his loins for persistent and vigilant toil.

#### RUSKIN'S ARROWS OF THE CHACE.

*Arrows of the Chace*. Being a Collection of Scattered Letters Published chiefly in the Daily Newspapers, 1840-1880, by John Ruskin, and now Edited by an Oxford Pupil. With Preface by the Author. Vol. I. Letters on Art and Science. Vol. II. Letters on Politics, Economy, and Miscellaneous Matters. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1881.

It is inevitable that any one who now undertakes to form a candid opinion of what comes from Mr. Ruskin's pen should approach the subject in a spirit quite different from what Mr. Ruskin would think fair or right. When he began to write, notwithstanding the hostility with which he met, he had certain advantages on his side in the condition of criticism itself which were sure in the long run to tell in his favor. It was an epoch when, for a variety of reasons, the literary faculty as such counted for more than it does now; and Mr. Ruskin has always possessed what some of his imitators would call a very precious literary faculty. The early part of this century was distinguished

by the appearance on the scene of a number of men gifted with a marked facility and power of expression, the nature of whose influence upon their contemporaries we now find it often difficult to understand. To take but two examples, Carlyle and Emerson: both exerted in their prime an influence which bears no comparison with any moral literary force that we can now discover in any quarter, and yet it is impossible for us to conceive of their exerting the same influence now, were they to begin their work over again, upon anybody. We do not speak of Emerson's poetry nor of Carlyle's historical pictures—for these alone are to be judged by purely literary standards—but of the didactic writing by which they gained and fixed public attention. Why was it that their teaching so aroused and moved their contemporaries, while it so often leaves us cold and puzzled? It must have been in some measure because with the public of their day the possession of the power of expression carried a much greater *authoritas* with it, apart from the value of the matter expressed, than it would now. The progress of positive methods of thought has in the last fifty years done a great deal to produce a change. When Mr. Ruskin began to write, the mere fact that he could write vigorous and impressive and poetic English would have been of itself almost enough to equip him as an art critic; and if he subsequently fell into the mistake of supposing that he was by the same fact qualified to instruct the public in military science, railroads, strikes, wages, arbitration, co-operation, or anything else that happened to attract his attention for the moment, his experience of the public gave him a sort of right to assume that it would continue to listen.

Of course his equipment as an art critic consisted of a great deal more than his literary faculty, and he did so much for the development of sound artistic taste in England that the world owes him a profound debt of gratitude; but so far as his public was concerned, they were from the moment he had secured their ear completely under the influence of his power of expression, and they followed him blindly wherever he led, regardless of logical consequences. This has produced, too, upon him the same effect that it has had upon many other reformers. In the first instance meeting with violent opposition, and having after a stout struggle succeeded in silencing his enemies and obtaining a following of disciples, he seems to have come to the conclusion that opposition is a kind of test of truth, and that his holding unpopular opinions on any subject is a proof that they are probably correct. The volume before us is full of indications of this, sometimes very amusing, even to one who puts the highest value upon Mr. Ruskin's labors in the cause of art reform; but no single illustration could be so striking as the following comprehensive remark in his preface: "Here are a series of letters ranging over a period of, broadly, forty years of my life, most of them written hastily, and all in hours snatched from heavier work; and in the entire mass of them there is not a word I wish to change, not a statement I have to retract, and, I believe, few pieces of advice which the reader will not find it for his good to act upon." When we consider that the letters touch upon almost every variety of topic, both those of which Mr. Ruskin is qualified to speak and those of which he knows little or nothing, and further, when we recollect how exactly opposite is the feeling generally inspired by the re-perusal of old letters to that which Mr. Ruskin expresses, it seems impossible to explain his statement except in the way we have suggested—that what carries this settled conviction of the value of every word he utters home to him is the opposition it excites.

The present volumes are fragmentary in the character of their contents, and deal with such a variety of subjects that they present the author to us less as an art critic than as a general teacher. It would be unfair to base an estimate of the value of his aesthetic writings upon the letters contained in them. Nevertheless, we may say in passing that they bring out in a stronger light than any of his larger works the curious fact that while he has at bottom a singularly fixed and individual standard of taste, his analysis of the aesthetic principles on which this taste is based is fluctuating, generally contradictory, and often unintelligible. This is a matter, of course, about which it does not require an artistic education to form an opinion. It may be tested by the ordinary rules of reasoning. We have only space for a single illustration.

In a letter on Art Criticism written in 1843 (vol. i., p. 14) he says:

"The public, when referred to with respect to a particular work, consist only of those who have knowledge of its subject, and are possessed of the faculties to which it is addressed. People continually forget that there is a *separate* public for every picture and for every book.

With reference to a new edition of Newton's 'Principia,' the 'public' means little more than the Royal Society; with reference to one of Wordsworth's poems, it means all who have hearts; with reference to one of Moore's, all who have passions; with reference to the works of Hogarth, it means those who have worldly knowledge; to the works of Giotto, those who have religious faith. . . . We listen to no comments on Newton from people who have no mathematical knowledge; to none on Wordsworth from those who have no hearts; to none on Giotto from those who have no religion."

Now, it is obvious that Mr. Ruskin here confounds, in what, in any one else, we should call a most sophistical manner, authority in matters of science with authority in matters of taste. There are certain tests by which it can be ascertained who have mathematical knowledge and who have not, and it is perfectly true that the "public" in the case of a new edition of Newton's 'Principia' is a small and well-defined one; but poetry and painting are not collections of facts and laws which can be verified and demonstrated according to sentimental, or pathetic, or religious, or worldly tests. If one person holds himself out as a competent critic of Wordsworth, and another denies his competence on the ground that he "has no heart," the critic may fairly reply either that he has a heart, in which case there is obviously no way of deciding what lawyers call the issue presented, or he may take the ground that, though he has no heart, he has something else, as, for instance, a knowledge of versification, which will make what he has to say about Wordsworth worth listening to. In reality, in this case as in many others, Mr. Ruskin has converted what was originally a valuable critical suggestion into a universal law, and in the process made it seem absurd.

An examination of these volumes, extending as they do over forty years of the author's life, will make any one hesitate to say that Mr. Ruskin's peculiarities have increased with the lapse of time as much as might have been expected. There are in his later letters a good many passages characterized by an amusing extravagance. It is impossible not to be startled at being informed, *apropos* of Macaulay's certainly innocuous remark that "the giants of one generation are the pignies of the next," that Macaulay's mind "swelled like a puff-ball in an unwholesome pasture, and projected itself far round in deleterious dust"; and it is amusing to learn that the reason why we have never had an opportunity of giving Mr. Ruskin a hospitable welcome to the United States was because he "could not, even for a couple of months, live in a country so miserable as to possess no castles."



On the other hand, the following passage with regard to heroism, written in 1870, though it will be set down as extravagant by many people, will be held by others to contain a piece of profound wisdom :

"The wonder has always been great to me that heroism has never been supposed consistent with the practice of supplying people with food or clothes, but only with that of quartering one's self upon them for food and stripping them of their clothes. Spoiling of armor is an heroic deed in all ages; but the selling of clothes, old or new, has never taken any color of magnanimity. Yet one does not see why feeding the hungry and clothing the naked should ever become base businesses, even when engaged in on a large scale. If one could contrive to attach the notion of conquest to them anyhow? So that, supposing there were anywhere an obstinate race who refused to be comforted, one might take some pride in giving them compulsory comfort, and, as it were, 'occupying a country' with one's gifts instead of one's armies? If one could only consider it as much a victory to get a barren field sown as to [get] an eared field stripped, and contend who should build villages instead of who should 'carry' them? Are not all forms of heroism conceivable in doing these serviceable deeds? You doubt who is strongest? It might be ascertained by push of spade as well as push of sword. Who is wisest? There are witty things to be thought of in planning other business than campaigns. Who is bravest? There are always the elements to fight with, stronger than men, and nearly as merciless."

There are many curious points of parallelism between the careers of Carlyle and Ruskin, particularly in their attitude towards public affairs and political economy. These volumes are full of letters which bring out in a striking way the latter's Toryism and his comically ferocious hostility to economical science. In most cases we should say it was glaringly inconsistent for any one holding the views we have quoted above on the subject of heroism to come out as a defender of Governor Eyre's proceedings in Jamaica, and it is difficult now even to understand the line of argument by which Mr. Ruskin satisfied his mind that Governor Eyre deserved his support. He says that he dislikes slavery, but believes that "white emancipation not only ought to precede, but must by law of all fate precede, black emancipation." The whole passage deserves notice, as an extraordinary illustration of what may pass for argument in a time of great public excitement :

"I much dislike the slavery, to man, of an African laborer with a spade on his shoulder; but I more dislike the slavery, to the devil, of a Calabrian robber with a gun on his shoulder. I dislike the American serf economy, which separates, occasionally, man and wife; but I more dislike the English serf economy, which prevents men from being able to have wives at all. I dislike the slavery which obliges women (if it does) to carry their children over frozen rivers; but I more dislike the slavery which makes them throw their children into wells. I would willingly hinder the selling of girls on the Gold Coast; but, primarily, if I might, I would hinder the selling of them in Mayfair. And, finally, while I regret the need that may exist among savages in a distant island for their governor to do his work sharply and suddenly on them, I far more regret the need among men of race and capacity for the work of governors when they have no governor to give it them."

Mr. Ruskin's impatience with political economy is to be traced partly to the same source with Carlyle's—the feeling that a science which professes to be based on general, ascertained laws regulating man's action implies a curtailment of man's free agency, and seems in so far an impious and immoral science. In Mr. Ruskin's case, however, this seems to be complicated with an æsthetic feeling that in an ideal state of society, which his conservatism leads him to believe once existed on earth, exchanges, rents, profits, etc., were governed not by economic but by moral laws; so that political economy represents a real moral decline, the disappearance of

primitive Arcadian simplicity and fair-dealing. In a curious letter on strikes and arbitration, he admits that it is of course right to arrange all one's business with reference to one's own interest; but what, he enquires, will be the practical difference between self-interest, rightly understood, and "the old and simple conscientious" way of life? "In those bygone days," he continues, in a strain which cannot but be comical to any one who recollects what the labor system of those bygone days really was—"in those bygone days, I remember, one endeavored, with such rough estimate as could be quickly made, to give one's Roland for one's Oliver. If a man did you a service, you tried in return to do as much for him; if he broke your head, you broke his, shook hands, and were both the better for it. Contrariwise, on this modern principle of self-interest, I understand very well that if a man does me a service I am always to do the least I can in return for it; but I don't see how I am always to get more out of him than he gets out of me." There can hardly be much wonder that a man should be, as Mr. Ruskin says he is, a "king's man," who really believes in this picture of the difference between "those bygone days" and the present time.

Mr. Ruskin has unquestionably greatly weakened his influence even as an art-critic by his extraordinary excursions during the last ten or fifteen years into non-æsthetic fields. Nobody who feels the force and beauty and moral elevation of much of his writing can help regretting that the fatal gift of expression should have misled him into attempting to deal with subjects with which he is totally unfamiliar.

*Domestic Folk-Lore.* By the Rev. T. F. Thistleton Dyer, M. A. [Cassell's Popular Library.] New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. 1881.

PERHAPS the most impressive lesson of a comprehensive survey like this is the impertinence of using any tense but the present in writing the history of the human mind. One hopes, indeed, that the tense is misused when he reads that in Ireland "the peasants often place the [idiot] child supposed to be a changeling on a hot shovel, or torment it in some other way," to force the fairies to restore the true offspring; but similar barbarities are reported in the Western Isles of Scotland and in Denmark, and somewhere in the wide world we may be sure the darkened intellect is capable of them. Now and again some British trial reveals the persistence and currency of superstition among the vulgar, but the most respectable and intelligent classes are hardly themselves conscious how much their daily life is governed by traditions of signs and omens, lucky and unlucky, that would do no discredit to Fiji Islanders. The most universal, if not the most senseless observance, that of days and seasons, is in well-nigh undiminished force. We may smile at a certain great-grandmother who used to cut her nails on Friday to avoid the toothache, but not all would find as ridiculous her rule never to begin on Friday any work, like the making of a garment, that could not be finished the same day; and how many would indifferently set sail or be married on Friday? Mr. Dyer tells us that May marriages are really few in England, because "Marry in May and you'll rue the day," says the proverb; and who can doubt that this jingle is to some extent heeded among us, who are not unfamiliar with it? The custom of covering the mirrors at funerals prevailed here in the early part of the century, and probably may be still met with; while it is safe to say that in every community the breaking of a looking-glass is by somebody regarded as a sure presage of death or

misfortune. The superstition about thirteen at table has the sanction of the wisest and the best. To discover a thief by suspending a Bible by a key would not be practised in polite society; but divination by "dipping" might turn up in almost any pious family. "Dipping" means, in England, to open the Bible and consult it at random on New Year's Day or Eve, in order from the passage hit upon to forecast one's lot for the coming twelvemonth; and it is clearly of a piece with the more common variety, to which Robinson Crusoe resorted in his doleful moments, viz., the application of a casual text to one's present condition. One of the most curious survivals that we have been cognizant of is the scrupulousness of the monthly nurse about taking the new-born infant *up-stairs* before letting it be taken down-stairs. We know two young men, one of the adult and the other of the rising generation, the former of whom was taken into the garret by his nurse (to make him high-minded, as she declared; to prevent his always keeping low in the world, as Mr. Dyer explains it); and the latter would have been if the house had had a garret, a defect very distressing to the nurse.

This little book enables us to understand without difficulty the possibility of the witchcraft mania. It reminds us that our forefathers brought over with them the whole range of superstitions which Mr. Dyer here displays under the heads of Birth, Childhood, Love and Courtship, Marriage, Death and Burial, The Human Body, Articles of Dress, Table Superstitions, Furniture Omens, Household Superstitions, Popular Divinations, Common Ailments, etc. Dr. William Bentley, of Salem, Mass., records in his diary, under date of February 16, 1802 :

"An inhabitant of Salem, and descendant of the Skerry family, assured me it was a tradition in the family that her great-grandmother, the first of the family that came to Salem from Yarmouth, always swept her hearth and set a pail of water upon it before she went to bed, for the fairies. This may be easily believed."

It may also be readily believed that this prudent old lady shared Mr. Wesley's notion that "the giving up witchcraft is, in effect, giving up the Bible"; and, what is more, the victims of the delusion of 1692 had fundamentally the same belief in it that their persecutors had—they merely complained of the attribution to themselves of hellish compacts and performances, the reality of which in a world given over to the devil they were far from disputing. So that when, as in accompanying Mr. Dyer in his pleasant excursion, we perceive the "evileye" and "hand" for which Giles Corey and George Burroughs perished, to be an indistinguishable part of the inheritance that embraces charms for warts and looking at the moon over the right shoulder, we are made aware, as we began by saying, that the historian of the human mind needs no other than the present tense.

*A Treatise on Comparative Embryology.* By Francis M. Balfour. Vol. II. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1881.

THE immense progress made by embryology of late years can best be measured by a comparison of Balfour's work with the 'Lectures on Comparative Embryology' published by Agassiz in 1848. The time is not very distant when embryological monographs numbered less than a score; the bibliography given by Balfour enumerates no less than nine hundred memoirs, and it is by no means complete, since many of the older monographs which do not treat of the germinal layers, and others mainly devoted to postembryonic development, have unfortunately been omitted. In fact, the great fault we have to find with this handbook is that it is too com-

pletely devoted to the history of the germinal layers, and that the author apparently loses interest in his subject when dealing with the later stages of development.

The second volume is more strictly within the special field of the author, as he has himself contributed his principal additions to embryology in the vertebrates, and has had occasion, as Forster's collaborator in the 'Handbook of Embryology,' to verify a very considerable number of facts respecting vertebrate embryology. The general developmental history of the chordata is followed by three chapters on systematic embryology, the balance of the work being devoted to organogeny. The bibliography is collected under different headings at the end of the volume; and while we cannot but admire the judicious subdivision of the subject, it necessarily introduces a frequent duplication of titles, some of the general works being repeatedly named without definite quotations. The author is evidently somewhat partial to English and German embryologists; French, Italian, American, and even German memoirs of as great importance as those quoted are often omitted. Although Baur and Reichert have taken a very different view of the meaning of the embryology of Ascidians from the current one, yet in a work chiefly made up of analyses of original monographs their views certainly deserve to be quoted quite as much as the more recent but unintelligible memoir of Todaro. The views of Wynman, Martins, Wilder, and Morse on the morphology of the limbs are fully as important as those of Thatcher (spelled Thacker by Balfour). It is true the latter have been introduced to the British public in a prominent English periodical; the former have not. The memoir of Cornalia on the embryology of Selachians is certainly of greater importance than many of the short papers quoted by Balfour. Some of the most prominent memoirs on the development of fishes are also omitted. We hear nothing of Quatrefages, of Dareste, of Sundevall, of Forchhammer, of Carus, of Kölliker, and of Duvvernoy; and certainly Balfour cannot escape criticism of his bibliography when he mentions only two memoirs by Hertwig on the development of the scales of fishes, and says nothing of Nitsche when writing on feathers. As he must of course, while writing these volumes, have gone over the whole of embryological literature, these deficiencies are annoying, and it is often difficult to imagine the reasons which have led him to quote certain things and to omit others. We are sorry to notice also that Balfour has followed a practice which is becoming very common in writers of text-books: he introduces, for instance, illustrations borrowed from Gegenbaur, who originally copied them from Calberla, in such a way as to leave one in doubt which is the original figure. It may be very convenient to borrow woodcuts from a text-book, but surely an acknowledgment in the preface is becoming, and the legend of the cut should be such as to leave no doubt of its original source.

These volumes would gain in their usefulness were the phylogenetic guesses they contain printed in a chapter by themselves; they add nothing to its accuracy or completeness, and merely confuse the student; they belong with the chapters on the origin of the germinal layers, on the types of larval forms, and on the ancestral forms of the chordata. Among the chapters on organogeny we would specially call attention to those on the nervous system and on the development of the skull; they are admirable sketches of the present state of our knowledge of those subjects. These volumes will remain for some time the basis of future hand-books of embryology. From the author's standpoint the treatment is very thorough, and it would be an easy task in subsequent editions to cover that part of the field which on account of his special studies the author has somewhat neglected.

*Le Forme Primitive della Evoluzione Economica.* Di S. Cognetti de Martiis. Turin: Ermanno Loescher. 1881.

PERHAPS no country in Europe is more interesting at the present time, whether from a political or literary point of view, than the new kingdom of Italy. What is to be the effect on the national life of the change in the last twenty years from a number of petty despotisms to one constitutional government of the whole? At the time of the revival of classical learning in the middle ages the universities of northern Italy were among the most celebrated and the most frequented in Europe. But civil wars and foreign and ecclesiastical dominion almost extinguished the name of Italian literature. In the department of fiction, the one first-class novel, Manzoni's 'Promessi Sposi,' only gives effect to the general darkness, though Massimo d'Azeglio, among so much else which he did for his country, did not neglect the field of historical romance. It is not unnatural that, after long and severe restriction of the press, the first movement of freedom should take the direction of bold scientific speculation; and the lounge in Italian book-shops cannot fail to be struck with the number of works upon medical and other subjects of natural science, upon jurisprudence, and metaphysics.

The work of Professor de Martiis can hardly be said to advance any very new or original propositions. It is rather to be described as a clear and erudite presentation of what has been achieved in the investigation of the bases of human society from the economical point of view. It begins with the argument of Aristotle that, apart from the generative function, which is common to all animals, and tends to the reproduction of life, there is an economic function which tends to the preservation of it; and the various developments of this are discussed with special reference to the ant and the bee, to the former of which Sir John Lubbock has of late given such careful attention. But apart from this eco-

nomie function, with its immediate instruments provided by nature, Professor de Martiis distinguishes what he calls the economic fact—that is, the indirect agencies developed, whether by instinct or intellectual power; and it is the relations and differences in these between men and animals, and between different races of men, which form the main subject of the book. An extensive range of enquiry takes in all those nations and peoples which, by reason either of antiquity or distance from the civilized centre, throw light upon a comparison of development. The Chinese, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Aryans, the Aztecs of Mexico, the Mayas of Central Africa, and the Incas of Peru, on the one hand, the Esquimaux, the tribes of Africa, and those of the Pacific Islands, on the other, are brought into review. The comparison embraces nearly all the relations of social life, especially the condition of woman, the state of slavery, the tenure of land, and, above all, the element of exchange or trade, which De Martiis regards as the chief economic fact distinguishing man from the other animals. The trade of the Assyrians and Babylonians was conducted by caravans, and, as they inhabited an inland country, it was peculiarly exposed to the attacks of robbers, and they were thus led, by the same cause which operated centuries later in modern Europe, to the invention of bills of exchange. Professor de Martiis gives us the text of a mortgage deed, of promissory notes, and of bills of exchange, of which the originals date from five centuries before Christ.

Like all comprehensive treatment of scientific subjects, the book has a kind of bewildering fascination for the general reader, while special students of the writings of Darwin and Spencer, Maine and Max Müller, Humboldt and Schweinfurth, will find in it much of new and special interest.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Bonwick, J. Our Nationalities. New York: Scribner & Welford.  
 Burney, Frances. Evelina. New York: Scribner & Welford.  
 Bryan, Mary E. Wild Work: a Tale. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1 50.  
 Evans, J. Ancient Bronze Implements, etc., of Great Britain and Ireland. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.  
 Gardiner, S. R. English History for Young Folks. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.  
 Grant, A. H. The Church Seasons, Historically and Poetically Illustrated. 2d ed. New York: T. Whittaker. \$1 50.  
 Grove, G. Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Part XIV. New York: Macmillan & Co.  
 Guernsey, A. H. Ralph Waldo Emerson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.  
 Heath, R. F. Albrecht Dürer. New York: Scribner & Welford. \$1 25.  
 Köllman, J. ten D. Wörterbuch der Ostfriesischen Sprache. Part 13. Kwalmen-Lomig. Norden: H. Braams.  
 Little, Rev. W. J. K. The Mystery of the Passion of Our Most Holy Redeemer. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.  
 Macdonald, G. Warlock o' Glenwarlock: a Tale. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. \$1 75.  
 McNab, Prof. W. R. Botany. New York: Henry Holt & Co.  
 Newcomb, Prof. S. Elements of Geometry. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1 75.  
 Otis, J. Toby Tyler; or, Ten Weeks with a Circus. New York: Harper & Bros.  
 Randolph, Mrs. Reseda: a Tale. New York: Harper & Bros. 20 cents.  
 Rein, Prof. J. J. Japan, nach Reisen und Studien. Band I. Natur und Volk des Mikadoreiches. Leipzig: W. Engelmann.  
 Robinson, F. W. The Black Speck: a Temperance Tale. New York: Harper & Bros. 10 cents.

GARDINER'S

### ENGLISH HISTORY.

*ENGLISH HISTORY FOR STUDENTS.* Being the Introduction to English History. By S. R. Gardiner, Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. With a Critical and Biographical Account of the Authorities in English History by J. Bass Mullinger, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo, \$2 25.

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